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'ALTERNATIVES TO ARMS PRODUCTION' SEMINAR ENDS IN LONDON

LD061559Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Report by TRUD correspondent V. Rogo: "Curb the Arms Race"]

[Text] London, 27 November--The "Alternatives to Arms Production" international seminar ended in London yesterday. It was attended by emissaries from 17 countries, including the USSR, the United States, Poland, Romania, France, the FRG, Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia, and also representatives of international trade union and public organizations. The two-day seminar discussed problems relating to curbing the arms race and broadening cooperation among the peoples. The seminar communique outlined a broad action program for the struggle against the arms race, for alternatives to military production, for peace and disarmament and against the American military's plans to embark on production of the neutron weapon. The communique notes, in particular, the need to actively expose bourgeois mass news media which, as a rule, express the interests of the military-industrial complex and the views of politicians who adopt cold war stances and expatiate about the notorious "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union. The aim of all this is to intensify the arms race, the communique says.

In their speeches many seminar delegates, including those from Britain and other West European countries, stressed that it is the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that are putting forward concrete proposals aimed at strengthening peace. In an interview with a correspondent the Soviet delegation head, V.K. Koinov, chairman of the Motor Vehicle Transport and Highway Workers Trade Union Central Committee, said: "The seminar was a success. Despite their different political views and beliefs and their membership in variously oriented political, trade union and public organizations, all participants adopted a unified approach to a very important present-day problem--the struggle for strengthening peace, curbing the arms race and for disarmament. There was unanimous and resolute condemnation of the U.S. President's decision to embark on production of basic components of the neutron bomb."

All the seminar participants expressed their firm belief on the need to hold this kind of international meeting more often and on a broader basis. As is known, at the April 9th World Trade Union Congress in Prague the Soviet delegation proposed that a world trade union conference be held on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament. The idea to hold this conference was unanimously supported by all those who attended the international meeting.

SOVIET-U.S. CONVENTIONAL ARMS TALKS OPEN IN MEXICO CITY

LD051216Y Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, December 5, TASS--Another round of the Soviet-American talks on limitation of the sale and deliveries of conventional arms was opened. The president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, received the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Lev Mendelevich, and the head of the U.S. delegation, Leslie L. Gelb, who paid him a courtesy visit.

U.S.-USSR SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD041626Y Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 4, TASS--A meeting of the heads of the USSR and USA delegations to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms took place here today.

CONTINUED ARMS ACCUMULATION 'FOLLY BORDERING ON CRIME'

LD071317Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 1 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Supreme Wisdom and Folly"]

[Text] Today supreme wisdom consists not in stepping up the arms race and intensifying the danger of a nuclear catastrophe but in liberating mankind from the threat of another war. This conclusion is present in the declaration by the Warsaw Pact states signed 23 November 1978 in Moscow.

The weapons of the nuclear age have brought mankind to a point beyond which the light of civilization--human reason--may fade. To continue to accumulate potential for destruction, of which there is already enough to reduce the world to ashes several times over, is a folly bordering on a crime against present and future generations.

However, attempts are being made to suggest to us that there is another supreme wisdom. References are even made to the authority of George Washington, who rephrased the ancient slogan "if you want peace, prepare for war": "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Isn't the reason why the arms race continues in the West the fact that there are politicians who are guided by this "wisdom"? Doesn't this also explain the fact that certain government offices are shelving one after another the constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states?

It is precisely by the need "to be prepared for war" that the development of ever new and more destructive types and systems of weapons is camouflaged and justified. The figures in the NATO states who propound these views are not guided by interests in their countries' national security. No one is threatening that. And it is adequately defended, as the NATO politicians and generals themselves occasionally confirm when they need to demonstrate their services in the "defense of the free world." "Preparedness for war" materializes in the unchecked arms race and the equally unchecked quest for military superiority. And still this is declared to be a means of preserving peace!

There is only one effective and reliable means of preserving and insuring peace. That is to make the transition to real disarmament, to specific and effective measures for military detente. It is still not too late to embark on this path--this is the thrust and aim of the Warsaw Pact appeal to their Western partners and to all states.

Some 6 years have passed since the signing of the first Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. But there is still no new agreement. The talks in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on for more than 5 years. And there is still no tangible progress. The fruitfulness of the talks on other disarmament topics also leaves something to be desired. One gains the impression that these hitches are certainly no accident. Some people are intending to reduce the whole matter to endless logomachy and empty effusions in favor of detente. It also looks as though they want to utilize the protracted debate which is accompanied periodically by trite promises as a screen for accelerating aggressive preparations.

As a result of this sabotage a situation has been created where it is necessary to insure the speediest, positive breakthrough in the talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament. This is what the Warsaw Pact members have called for. They not only called for it, but submitted a vast, comprehensively considered program for insuring effective international security--an eight-point program for achieving real disarmament.

The task of starting negotiations on ending production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing these stockpiles until they have been totally eliminated has been named the primary task.

Supreme wisdom and the peaceful good of mankind demand an end to the madness of the lethal and wasteful arms race. The socialist countries are prepared to devote all their energy and good will to solving this genuinely historic task. It is not preparedness for war--which dooms the peoples and the states to endless weapons production and senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth--but readiness for peace and trust and to renounce weapons which is the clue to mankind's peaceful future.

PRAVDA ARTICLE TRACES PROGRESS TOWARD SALT-II AGREEMENT

LD071155Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Article by S. Timofeyeva: "The Real Path to Security"]

[Excerpt] The SALT talks saw the conclusion in May 1972 of a treaty of unlimited duration on limiting ABM systems and an interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Since the intention was not to stop there but to make further progress in solving the problem the agreement reached was called SALT-I.

The successful outcome of SALT-I gave the go-ahead for the future signing of new joint documents such as the 22 June 1973 agreement on preventing a nuclear war and the 3 July 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and Protocol to the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

The SALT-I agreement was of a temporary nature covering the period from 1972 to 1977 and concerned only part of the problem. Therefore the sides continued the talks in order to reach a new agreement--SALT-II.

In connection with the expiry of the interim agreement on 3 October 1977 the sides stated their intention, in the interests of maintaining the status quo and while the talks were being completed, not to do anything incompatible with the provisions of the interim agreement and the goals of the talks and pledged to exercise restraint.

In November 1974 a working meeting took place in Vladivostok between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford. An accord was reached at the meeting marking a new stage in the solution of the problem creating the possibility of inclusion of additional components of the two countries' strategic forces and their limitation both quantitatively and qualitatively. The chief significance of the Vladivostok accords is that the accords' basic parameters for a new agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation established a mutually acceptable balance between the sides' interests taking into account the specific features of the strategic situation. This approach insured elaboration of effective measures for curbing the strategic arms race on the basis of the sides' equality and undiminished security.

Subsequently, however, certain circles in the United States managed to obstruct the talks.

Of course, the SALT-II issues are considerably more complex than those discussed during the first stage. But the reason is the acute struggle which continues in the United States over SALT-II. Circles connected with the military-industrial complex are organizing tough opposition to the new agreement. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, as public opinion polls show, the majority of Americans are in favor of improving Soviet-American relations and concluding a new SALT agreement. There are also a considerable number of advocates of an agreement among sober-minded representatives of the American ruling and business circles.

The talks continue. The USSR and U.S. delegations are elaborating the text of a new agreement at their meeting in Geneva.

Bilateral talks with the participation of state and foreign policy department leader are held periodically to consider many issues of Soviet-American relations where the status of the SALT-II agreement occupies a central place. The personal contribution to the talks by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has repeatedly met with U.D. statesmen, is considerable. U.S. President J. Carter has also joined in the talks.

In a Soviet television interview about the meetings which he had last September with President J. Carter and Secretary of State C. Vance in the United States, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minitser, said that these meetings "were full of initiative and useful. There are certain movements in the right direction in the U.S. position but these are still not enough to say that the issues have been settled."

At the end of October Comrade L.I. Brezhnev received C. Vance who had come to Moscow to continue the talks. During their conversation both sides stated their determination to make every effort and to complete this important work so as to insure the speedy signing of an agreement.

Receiving the U.S. Senate delegation 17 November, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the speedy completion of the talks between the USSR and the United States and conclusion of a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arm would be a major step toward curbing and ultimately ending the arms race and would open up a real path for insuring the security of both our two countries and other countries and peoples.

The declaration published by the Warsaw Pact states says that "progress in reducing strategic offensive armaments would contribute to reducing the level of military confrontation in the world and strengthening the policy line of detente, peace and international security. The peoples would welcome such a development of events."

'WHENEVER PACT MAKES PROPOSAL, WEST CLAIMS DISPROPORTION'

LD061958Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The socialist countries have made a new proposal at the talks in Vienna on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Now a report from our Vienna correspondent.

The socialist countries have proposed that while the Vienna talks are in progress the negotiating countries should not increase their armed strength in central Europe. The socialist countries made this proposal a few years ago and since then, to set an example, they have not added a single soldier or tank to the armed strength in central Europe.

The Western nations like to talk about setting examples but the example they set is not one that will promote peace. Last year the United States added 16,000 men to its troops in central Europe and this year it has continued to send in troops. Federal Germany too, according to West European newspapers, has decided to increase its armed strength. The annual callup of reservists will be greater than it has been by 60,000 men. The NATO countries claim all this is needed for their integrated defense. For this reason they refused to support the original proposal of the socialist nations. The socialist nations then said all right, let's make the pledges not to increase troops collectively. In other words, the freeze for the duration of the negotiations would refer to the total strength of the NATO countries and the total strength of the Warsaw Treaty countries in central Europe--a redistribution of strength would be possible under a collective celing.

Now an official spokesman of the NATO countries has told newsmen that the proposal is unacceptable. The official claimed its consolidated the disproportion in favor of the Warsaw Treaty countries. Whenever the socialist nations make a proposal the Western negotiators claim a disproportion, yet the data exchanged at the Vienna talks and the additions made periodically, and the debates of more than 2 years concerning these data have failed to show up any disproportion in troop strength between the two groupings. Rather, they show there is parity of strength in central Europe. Many prominent Western politicians have recognized this fact more than once.

All the proposals the socialist countries have made in Vienna had the purpose of reducing the military confrontation by cutting back armed strengths without upsetting parity. They believe commitments should be equal so that no damage is done to the security of any one of the negotiating parties. The Warsaw Treaty countries are sincerely interests in progress at the Vienna talks.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS COMMITTEE SESSION TO OPEN SOON

Ustinov Departs Moscow

LD071029Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Soviet Military Delegation"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow 4 December for Berlin, capital of the GDR, to participate in a regular session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee.

At the airfield D.F. Ustinov and the members of the Soviet military delegation were seen off by: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin and Col Gen Eng V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers, and also Army General I.N. Shakadov, Col Gen G.V. Sredin and Army General V.L. Govorov.

H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, and Lt Col R. Hoffmann, acting army, navy and air force attache at the GDR Embassy to the USSR, were among those who saw off the delegation.

Defense Ministers Arrive in Berlin

LD071031Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Arrival of Military Delegations"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 December--The following arrived in Berlin, capital of the GDR, today to participate in a regular session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee: Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense; Army General W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense; Col Gen I. Coman, Romanian minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

At the airfield they were met by Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, and also the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and the military attaches of the Warsaw Pact states.

Today the participants in the regular session of the Warsaw Pact states' defense ministers committee laid wreaths at the monument to the unknown fighter in the antifascist resistance movement and at the foot of the monument to Soviet soliders in Treptow Park.

ENDING ARMS RACE MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED IN YEARS, NOT DECADES

LD061421Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences I. Usachev article: "NATO: Arms Race Strategy"]

[Text] O'Henry's hero Jeff Peters made money by the most diverse methods. But nowadays his methods look downright primitive. It was only the pockets of incorrigible simpletons which suffered from the colored water presented to them as a "elixir to revive the sick." The contemporary traveling salesmen of the military-industrial complex earn their living by less savory methods. Their commodity not only poisons people's consciousness but is fraught with a danger to existence itself. And they do not operate alone but through all kinds of committees on the "present" and other invented "dangers" stupefying people through clamorous mass propaganda which is paid for by patrons alarmed by trends in world development.

The process of political detente has opened up the prospect of strengthening universal security by implementing measures restricting states' armaments. Thanks to the relaxation of tension in relations among states with different social systems, and to the greater trust and higher level of cooperation among them it has been possible to approach in real earnest the solution of the historic task of ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Objective preconditions have emerged for progress toward mutually acceptable agreements: A mutually recognized strategic military balance has taken shape between the forces of the two opposing systems and scientific and technical achievements have insured conditions for reliable monitoring of the disarmament process. The interconnected impact of these factors has laid the foundation for shifting the cause of curbing the arms race into the practical plane. Purposeful efforts are now required to insure that the decisive shift becomes a reality.

The successful completion of the Soviet-American SALT II talks would be an important landmark on this path. "In our country there is no shortage of readiness to bring these talks to a successful conclusion," L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out.

The world has come to the conviction that accord on strategic arms limitation is needed to contribute to solving the problem of limiting the arms race in other spheres and, in particular, to solving the task of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The progress toward the conclusion of the new agreement, judging by appearances, does not suit those forces in the United States which are opposed to any agreement on arms limitation with the Soviet Union and which dislike the positive development of Soviet-American relations. These forces are endeavoring in every possible way to retard and undermine the emerging accord. As soon as the outline of the new agreement began to show on the horizon and the possibility of elaborating a new agreement assumed real form, a campaign about the so-called "Soviet threat" once again began to be fueled in the United States and then in certain other Western countries.

It is by using these unsavory methods that attempts are made to force through expensive programs aimed at expanding the quantitative and qualitative arms race, to obtain a further increase in military appropriations and to create new channels of the arms race.

Those who are orchestrating the present campaign have no qualms about blatantly juggling the facts. For instance, it is alleged that the American strategic arsenal has not been enlarged in the last few years while what the Soviet Union has done is to introduce one new missile system after another.

The United States, they say, must now make up for lost time in order to avoid becoming a second-rate power. However, it is difficult to find simpletons who do not know that the arms race was imposed on the Soviet Union by the United States, which was the first to create and use nuclear weapons. And subsequently it is precisely that country which has raised the arms race to a higher level, and which has deployed increasingly sophisticated means of destruction. The rate at which neutron weapons, the cruise and mobile missiles, the Trident submarines and so forth are being developed is now being accelerated.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were confronted by the need to strengthen their defense might in response. However, as they reaffirmed in the declaration adopted at the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee Conference in Moscow, the socialist states themselves have never strived and do not strive for military superiority, and their military efforts are and will always be aimed solely at insuring their defense capability.

It is the types of weapons which lower the threshold of nuclear war which enjoy the greatest sympathy from the advocates of the arms race. The cruise missile is extolled for its accuracy, which makes it possible to deliver "pinpoint" nuclear strikes; the neutron bomb is advertised as a means of combating enemy tanks and nerve gas, a new variety of which is the dream of NATO strategists, is once again being lauded to the skies.

The heart-rending shouts about the "Soviet threat" are a means of creating an atmosphere of nervousness and recreating a bugbear which can be used to scare taxpayers and force them to tolerate daylight robbery. You do not need to be some kind of subtle analyst in order, as you watch this orgy, to see just how transparent all these apologies for arguments are. For instance, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes that in 1980 the United States plans [zaprogrammirovali]--we stress: it plans--to increase the number of warheads on its intercontinental missiles to 8,700. BUSINESS WEEK discloses that U.S. General Haig, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, is exerting "strong pressure" in favor of deploying nerve gas shells in West Europe. That is who is urging on the arms race and imparting a new direction to it. And the slander against the Soviet Union serves to camouflage a guilty conscience.

And the NATO strategists' conscience is certainly not clear, particularly with respect to the peoples who fall within this bloc's zone of action. It is their shoulders which bear the crushing burden of military expenditure. The May session of the North Atlantic alliance approved a long-term--15-year--program for the capital reequipping of its military machine.

Methodically the participants drew a long-term picture of the new arms systems they intend to deploy in and around Western Europe. The extensive list includes new and up-to-date air and naval arms systems, the use of electronic warfare facilities, including a fleet of 17 AWACS aircraft crammed with apparatus for monitoring the European theater from the air. The accent is on tactical nuclear weapons in the form of improved artillery shells and warheads for tactical operational missiles.

Clearly with a view to developing the ideas created in Washington a line has recently been pursued toward foisting cruise missiles on the West European NATO participants--missiles which, moreover, it is said, can be equipped with neutron warheads.

This entire monstrous arsenal of refined methods of warfare will cost the peoples of the NATO countries $60-80 billion on top of current appropriations.

It is inevitably a matter of concern that these NATO programs should be accompanied by steps which look like premobilization or mobilization plans. [paragraph continues]

The Pentagon is carrying out a check on mobilization deployment in the event of an emergency. Plans and schedules are being worked out aimed at trebling, within the space of a week, the number of U.S. combat aircraft stationed in Western Europe and doubling, within the space of two weeks, the number of GI's, that is, U.S. soldiers, in the European Theater.

The socialist countries' love of peace is confirmed by their consistent and persistent struggle to strengthen peace and cooperation among the peoples. They have repeatedly stated that they remain determined opponents of the division of the world into military blocs. But they cannot ignore another country's position and they are compelled, for the sake of safeguarding their peoples' security, to pay due attention to strengthening defense capability.

Recently there has been a new twist in the campaign being conducted in the United States. Apparently the former scenario has proved ineffective and unconvincing and has to be replaced. The mass propaganda media in the United States are now insisting that the administrations' adoption of a number of decisions on accelerating military programs is merely to prepare the conditions for...getting the future SALT agreement through Congress.

This propaganda is to the Pentagon's taste and meets with its favorable support. The Pentagon has learned the lesson well: The main thing is to launch the development and production of a new type of system of arms and them inertia comes into operation and the flywheel will be difficult to stop.

The dialectics of the interaction and interdependence of political and military detente are as follows: Military detente is impossible without political detente and the latter will not be strong enough unless it is supplemented by specific measures reducing the level of military confrontation between the two systems. "Parallelism" in the development of the process of political detente and the arms race cannot last long without international detente suffering. The interests not only of the peoples of the USSR and the United States, as statesmen in many countries have repeatedly stressed, but of the peoples of the entire world demand that the Soviet Union and the United States, which possess colossal might in terms of nuclear weapons, make every effort to find ways of solving this problem.

Time will not wait, the Warsaw Pact states Moscow declaration stressed. As regards ending the arms race it is no longer possible to reckon in terms of years, let along decades. The states participating in the talks must take steps to guarantee their success.

USSR REPORTS VARIOUS REPRESENTATIVES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

USSR's Sukharev on Anniversary

LD061634Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec--True respect for human rights and the rights of peoples is possible only in the conditions of peace and socialism. This socialist concept has been confirmed by many years of international reality, Aleksandr Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice, has stated.

He spoke at a press conference in Moscow today, organized by the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This date falls next Sunday.

The USSR, Sukharev recalled, has promoted implementation of the principles and norms of the declaration in the world arena for 30 years. The Soviet state has been the sponsor of many important international deocuments, including the declaration giving independence to colonial countries and peoples. The USSR has defended the consolidation of basic socioeconomic rights in one pact on human rights, and the rights of nations to self-determination in both pacts.

The USSR is party to all of the most important international agreements on human rights.

The declaration, noted Aleksandr Sukharev, has stood the test of time. The world as a whole has developed in the very direction laid down by this document--along the road of progress and the improvement of living conditions. In 30 years, the right to this sort of just social order has become reality for tens of millions of people who are firmly on the road to building socialism. Millions more have approached the implementation of this right--those living in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America having freed themselves from the colonial yoke.

The progressive foreign policy of the socialist community and other peaceloving forces has created real prospects for establishing of an international order facilitating the full implementation of human rights--an order based on detente, peaceful coexistence and all-round cooperation of states, the speaker declared.

In marking the 30th anniversary of the declaration, said Sukharev, Soviet people are justly proud of what they have done in implementing human rights. "If one objectively compared the legislation and actual practice of socialism with the provisions of the declaration, pacts on human rights and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, one can readily confirm that the rights and liberties of USSR citizens like those of the citizens of the other socialist countries, are not only in full accord with these acts, but in many respects exceed their requirements and recommendations."

The guaranteed right to work, for instance, is a familiar element of the socialist way of life. Since 1930 there has been no unemployment in the USSR, while in the capitalist countries there are currently over 17 million unemployed.

Soviet citizens have acquired a new right which does not exist in the countries of "Western democracy"--the right to housing. It has been made possible as a result of the gigantic scale of housing construction. Over the past 15 years along, more than two-thirds of citizens have had their living conditions improved. If we add to this that the USSR has the lowest rents in the world, not more than 3 percent of family income, then it becomes clear that guarantees of this right in the Soviet Union are absolutely realistic, Sukharev stressed.

The very nature of socialist democracy, he stated further, presupposes developed legislative consolidation of civil and political rights and freedoms. The USSR Constitution guarantees the right of every Soviet citizen to participate in the management of state and public affairs. Citizens are guaranteed inviolability of the person and of domicile. Secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraphic communications is strictly preserved. Great attention is devoted to improving the democratic bases of Soviet justice.

The socialist convention on human rights, recalled Sukharev, includes also as a necessary element the idea of international cooperation, which is connected with the chief aim of the UN--maintenance of international peace and security.

Such cooperation, however, has nothing in common with the policy of interference in the internal affairs of states. I refer to the propaganda campaign about "defense of human rights" in the USSR and other socialist countries fanned by certain western circles that amounts to inciting and supporting criminal activities by certain individuals who have set out to crudely violate their country's laws.

The slanderous allegations that USSR citizens are persecuted for political dissent or religious conviction, for criticizing the established order in our country, the speaker declared, are an unsuccessful attempt to pass off lies as the truth and to sow distrust of real socialism. The Soviet law pursues and punishes only those people who set out on the road of criminal activity. In all cases, anything recognized as a crime is actually a socially dangerous activity as defined in the criminal code, that is, an actual deed, not a thought or a conviction, Aleksandr Shalnev declared.

Metropolitan Filaret Comments

LD052340Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--On the eve of the Human Rights Day Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich, permanent member of the Russian Orthodox Church Synod, speaking to a TASS correspondent said that "as a churchman I think that among the most important rights which should belong to all people is the right to freedom of conscience including the right to profess a religion. In the Soviet Union such freedom is guaranteed to every citizen by the USSR Constitution. This right is fully exercised in practice by adherents of Christianity, Buddhism, Islam and Judaism."

"Naturally, in relations to human rights we share the position of the Christian Peaceful Conference--CPC--an international movement of which our church is a member. Over two decades the CPC has consistently come out for peace and just relations among nations," stressed Metropolitan Filaret.

As it is stated in the address to churches and Christians of the world by the participants in the fifth all-Christian peace congress, held last summer in Prague, explained Metropolitan Filaret, we stand for basic human rights among which we stress the right of all people to the means of existence and socially useful work, the right to medical aid and education.

Metropolitan Filaret further said that every man should be guaranteed the right to housing, to security in old age.

"But still among these very important conditions for existence," stressed the metropolitan, "the most important is the right of every human being to live, which can be best guaranteed by international detente, discontinuation of the arms race and disarmament. All people in the world need a lasting and just peace."

"So human rights should be taken in a broad sense," Metropolitan Filaret said "and not the way it is done by some people abroad where they arbitrarily emphasise some rights, and use statements on human rights to fan up mistrust among nations."

Metropolitan Filaret further said: "We want that all humanity be guaranteed the right to live. The Soviet Union lost 20 million people in the Second World War unleashed by fascism.

We mourn them to this day though the war ended more than thirty years ago." He added that Soviet people, both believers and non-believers, support all measures taken by their state to ensure peace on earth.

"The peace of Christ consists not only of inner spiritual peace, peace with God, but also of peace among nations on earth in conditions of which all common people will be able to enjoy in reality their human rights," Metropolitan Filaret stressed in conclusion.

U.S. Lawyers Protest U.S. Stand

LD062032Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 6, TASS--The United States is setting an example of hypocrisy by "championing" human rights abroad, while refusing to ratify the Universal Human Rights Declaration and several other important international documents in this sphere, it was stated by William Butler, president of the American Association for the International Commission of Jurists. Speaking at a press conference here devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Universal Human Rights Declaration, he stressed that the United States was demonstrating its disregard of generally recognized provisions of international law, which outlaw genocide, racialsim, discrimination according to racial, social, educational and religious status, and also according to sex.

The noted American lawyer, Jerome Shestack pointed out that the United States itself was a violator of the civil rights of Americans guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. We have in hand many examples of racial discrimination broadly practiced by the authorities vis-a-vis the national minorities, he said.

Broad sections of the American population, political, trade-union and public organizations are taking an active part in the nationwide campaign underway these days in the United States under the motto of immediate ratification of international human rights documents. Jerome Shestack said that the U.S. administration should heed the demands of the public and should immediately take steps to ratify the Universal Declaration and the conventions bearing the signatures of more than 50 states, including the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

The American Association for the International Commission of Jurists and several other barrister organizations have sent a joint letter to the U.S. President James Carter and the U.S. Senate demanding an immediate ratification of the Universal Human Rights Declaration and conventions. By refusing to recognize these documents, the United States puts itself in an absurd position when endeavouring to come out in the role of "champion" of human rights abroad, the letter of the lawyers stresses.

DROBKOV ON CYPRUS RESOLUTION IN UN; U.S. APPROACHES TO ISSUE

LD061005Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Vladislav Drobkov dispatch: "Imposing Themselves as Mediators"]

[Text] Athens--The UN Security Council recently completed its discussion of the Cyprus problem. The resolution adopted notes the need to restore Cyprus' independence and sovereignty and contains an appeal to withdraw foreign troops from its territory and to respect the nonalinement policy pursued by the island republic. The resolution also reflected many other important conditions of a settlement. For the first time a UN document has set a specific deadline for implementation of provisions and demands of previous resolutions on Cyprus. The UN secretary general has been assigned the task of reporting by 30 May next year on the progress achieved in this direction.

It is reported from Nicosia that the new UN document has naturally engendered satisfaction in Cyprus. People see it an important step toward settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The capitals of some NATO countries assessed the Security Council resolution quite differently. The Western press is rushing to present it as lacking in "realism." At the same time a noisy campaign is being mounted to publicize the so-called "new U.S. plan" allegedly aimed at resolving the problem. Bourgeois press organs not only in the United States but also in Western Europe are vying with each other to set forth the details of this "plan" which has so far not been officially published.

What is really involved? To judge by the Western newspaper commentaries the U.S. "plan" scrupulously avoids fundamental UN demands like the speediest restoration of Cyprus' sovereignty and independence, the ending of outside interference in its affairs and respect for the island republic's policy of nonalinement. But other problems, like withdrawal of foreign troops for instance, are mentioned with obscure stipulations making it possible to interpret them as one likes.

Opposing the settlement principles recommended by the Security Council, the United States is surreptitiously advancing its own plan camouflaged by references to the United Nations but in fact bypassing this organization.

It is perfectly understandable that these maneuvers have engendered serious alarm among the democratic public of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The American plan, these circles note, is aimed at "resolving" the Cyprus problem within the NATO framework.

Indeed, the new U.S. initiative is the West's latest attempt to achieve the implementation of its military strategy plans which, as is well known, also served as the cause of the present hardships of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

TASS CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON UN SPEECHES ON MIDDLE EAST

LD061126Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

["UNO: Middle East on the Order of the Day"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] New York December 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The Middle East seat of tension, threatening international peace and security, is again in the spotlight of the United Nations General Assembly, which has started to discuss the situation in the Middle East. In the course of the discussion the overwhelming majority of the speakers qualified the Camp David agreements as a step contradicting the genuine interests of the Arab peoples and leading to the aggravation of the situation in that region which is explosive as it is. The representative of Jordan, Hazem Nusaybah, stressed that the ways for settling the crisis in the Middle East were set forth in the United Nations resolutions providing for the participation in the corresponding negotiations of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Jordanian delegate called for the implementation of the provisions of the Soviet-American joint statement on the Middle East stressing the need of convening the Geneva conference.

The Soviet representative Mihail Kharlamov noted in his speech that the agreement on a separate basis under U.S. aegis could not be qualified otherwise than a deal at the expense of the Arabs, pursuing the purpose of helping Israel to strengthen its foothold in the occupied Arab territories. The Soviet Union repeatedly stressed the need of achieving as quickly as possible a cardinal and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, conforming to the basic resolutions of the United Nations. A reliable way of reaching it is that of negotiations within the frameworks of the mechanism specially created for this purpose, namely the Geneva peace conference. The Soviet Union will adhere as before the consistent line aimed at liquidating the dangerous seat of war in the Middle East, the Soviet representative stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW TRADE, ECONOMIC SESSIONS

More on Press Conference

LD061250Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The United States-Soviet Commercial Commission ended in Moscow earlier today, and participating in its session were high-ranking government officials from both of our countries.

The United States side at the session was headed by American Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. The Soviet side was represented by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Mikhail Kuzmin. Yesterday the session was addressed by Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin. At a press conference held today at the conclusion of the commission session both sides described its proceedings as highly constructive and useful. Both Soviet and American representatives have agreed that the current levels of trade are well below the existing possibilities and that something has to be done about that. Addressing the press conference, Deputy Minister for Soviet Foreign Trade Mikhail Kuzmin said this:

We have just concluded the seventh session of the joint American-Soviet Commercial Commission. For 2 days we have been considering a wide range of questions pertaining to a possible expansion of American-Soviet trade and economic cooperation. We believe that the economic potential of the Soviet Union and that of the United States make it possible to develop such cooperation to a greater extent than what it is today. We also feel that trade and economic relations can play an important role in improving the overall relations between our two nations. For these 2 days we have addressed ourselves to concrete and specific matters that are facing our two countries (?in trade), and these discussions, said Mikhail Kuzmin, have taken place in a very constructive and businesslike atmosphere, and we feel we have come to a mutual understanding. And, of course, particular emphasis in the session was placed on the problems that impede our trade relations, and both sides were trying to find ways to eliminate those problems that slow down our progress towards a more relaxed climate in trade. And we thought that the basic objective of the session was to find ways to solving those problems that still exist in our trade and economic relations. The Soviet side of the commission had an opportunity to obtain detailed information from the American counterparts of the measures and steps that are being taken by the United States Government and the United States business community to normalize our trade relations. But I think that Secretary Blumenthal and Secretary Kreps would rather state their case for themselves.

That was a translation of a statement by the Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade, Mikhail Kuzmin, speaking at a press conference in Moscow. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal, before answering newsmen's questions, also made a statement at the press conference specifically. He said this:

[Blumenthal--begin recording] Minister Kuzmin and Secretary Kreps, may I just say a word to the press also, (?as well as) Secretary Kreps. We all feel that this seventh meeting of the joint U.S.-USSR Commercial Commission has been a very successful one. We were impressed by the seriousness by which our Soviet counterparts addressed themselves objectively to the question of how to increase trade and economic relations between our two countries. At the same time, we came here to Moscow for this meeting with the message from President Carter that it is the policy of the United States to work for the improvement of trade and economic relations, to lift those (?major) relations to a higher level, and with the hope that this will be possible on a continuing basis in the framework of an overall improvement in the political relations and in the solution of specific political problems (?and of these) economic matters also dealt with.

In that connection, we were able to report on progress that has already been made in approving a good many specific projects just very recently in the field of oil and gas, on which Secretary Kreps will have more details, as well as to report that the U.S. Government has no objection in principle to a number of specific projects, joint projects, that have been mentioned and which we consider to be illustrative of the sort of projects for joint cooperation which can go on between our two countries.

The working parties that dealt with other more technical matters and to facilitate further joint projects, to provide more information and better facilities for businessmen visiting in both countries, provided unanimous reports on ways and means in which this matter can be pursued. And so we feel that the outcome of this seventh meeting confirms the common policies of both countries to pursue peaceful trade and provides a good basis for businessmen to work actively in the framework of those common policies. Secretary Kreps. [end recording]

That was U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal as he addressed Soviet and American newsmen in Moscow. The co-chairperson of the commission from the American side, Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, elaborated on some points that Secretary Blumenthal made at the meeting with newsmen. Here is part of her statement in recording:

[Kreps--begin recording] I came, as he did, I'm sure, in optimism, and I am now encouraged that U.S.-Soviet trade can be significantly increased. [end recording]

Because of the poor quality of recording I'll read you her statement in our studio. Further, Secretary Kreps went on to say that if U.S.-Soviet trade is increased significantly it will be of greater benefit to the peoples of both our nations. Obviously, in order that this be true there are steps which both countries mean to undertake. With broader contacts such trade potentials can be realized if only our overall relations continue to improve, as we think they have been in the past several months. After formal and private discussions with Soviet officials, I believe such improvement will continue so that we'll be able to increase the total volume in two-way trade in the coming years.

Illustrative of the progress we have made recently, I yesterday announced the licencing of all remaining export licence applications submitted under the oil and gas controls which were imposed last August. There have been no applications pursuant to the oil and gas regulations for which the licensing has been denied. The 28 projects identified by the council I presented to the United States Government for considering exemplify the kind of long-term relationships and undertakings that are essential for the expansion of our trade, said Secretary Kreps.

The Soviet side of the commission pointed out that discriminatory legislation still in force in the United States towards trade with the Soviet Union has had a negative effect on two-way trade between our two nations. In this connection, Secretary Blumenthal was asked by a newsman what the United States Government intended to do about the current restrictions, and specifically the so-called Jackson-Vanik amendment. Mr Blumenthal commented this way:

[Blumenthal--begin recording] The Jackson-Vanik amendment obviously is an important factor that has an impact on trade volume between the two countries. The United States Government recognizes this fact and recognizes that this matter has to be reviewed and reconsidered in the light of developments.

TASS Interviews Blumenthal, Kuzmin

LD061728Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--In connection with the ending of the seventh session of the Soviet-American Commission on Trade, TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin asked the leaders of the delegations of both sides at this session, Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, and Mikhail Kuzmin, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, to sum up the work of the commission and to assess the prospects of Soviet-American commercial and economic relations.

Michael Blumenthal said: I think it was a very good and constructive session. The Soviet and American delegations agreed that we should work together to expand commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Both delegations agreed that the present level of American-Soviet trade should be increased and that the existing obstacles to that increase should be removed. At this session we worked on the concrete problems to accomplish this. We had three working groups, which gave us a jointly agreed report on ways to remove the obstacles, provide more information and increase the trade. And so I feel this has been a good meeting. We brought from our President Carter a message that he wants to promote and work for a policy of increased trade between our two countries.

One of the specific measures toexpand trade that we discussed here was the speedy approval of export licences. The secretary of commerce, Juanita Kreps, and I were able to bring good news that all of the licences which happened outstanding [as received] on oil and gas projects for export to the Soviet Union from the United States have already been approved.

The main thing on which we have unanimously agreed with the Soviet side, Blumenthal noted, is that the more favourable the political climate and the broader the political agreements between the U.S.A. and the USSR, the easier it will be to develop commercial and economic relations between our countries.

Michael Blumenthal said that measures discussed here on the approval of the oil and gas projects did not require the approval of Congress. They are executive actions which, once they have been taken they are final.

The head of the Soviet delegation Mikhail Kuzmin said: During the work of the seventh session we discussed a broad range of questions, linked with further development of commercial and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Special attention was given to the removal of the existing obstacles which interfere with the development of our economic relations. Both sides have recognized it necessary to exert additional efforts to that our countries would lay a solid foundation for further cooperation in this domain. The question of further normalizing commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the United States, discussed at the session, is very important and, therefore, it is part and parcel of the entire complex of Soviet-American relations.

We assess as positive the prospects for commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the United States, Mikhail Kuzmin noted. Although trade between our two countries decreased somewhat lately, we have, nevertheless, every opportunity to develop these relations and raise the level of mutual trade. The American side, as shown by the session, adheres to the same position. There are, of course, problems and difficulties, and we must work jointly on these questions, Mikhail Kuzmin stressed.

Seminar Notes U.S. Trade Losses

LD061132Y Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Contracts worth a total of three billion dollars (at the very least) have been lost by U.S. firms because of the trade act, that is of a discriminatory character towards the USSR. Apart from it, U.S. firms have not been requested at all in many cases in recent years in connection with the possible supplies of equipment to the USSR, as purchases would be inexpedient without favourable crediting terms. Soviet orders were placed in other capitalist countries. A statement to this effect was made at a seminar in Moscow by Valeriy Ozhogin, chief of the Main Currency Board of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

The seminar was sponsored by the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and was devoted to problems and alternative resolution of issues pertaining to financing Soviet-American trade. It was attended by members of the council, who arrived in Moscow to participate in the sixth session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

Ozhogin pointed out that in the period of 1972-1974, when the U.S. Export-Import Bank credited supplies to the USSR of machinery and equipment, the purchases of these goods in the United States held a considerable place in mutual trade. Discrimination against the USSR has resulted in a sharp drop in orders for machinery and equipment.

The biggest contract during the last four years was that with the Dresser firm for equipment of a factory for the manufacture of rolling cutter bits worth 154 million dollars, which was placed on condition of down payment. As far as other purchases of machinery equipment are concerned, they were made on conditions of credit by the supplier.

Yuriy Ivanov, chairman of the Board of the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade, stressed in his report that the agreement on trade and financing concluded between the USSR and the USA in 1972 could be a turning point in the development of economic ties between the two countries. But the discriminatory Vanik-Jackson amendment has become an insurmountable obstacle in this way.

Kosygin Receives David Rockefeller

LD061244Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today President of the Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller, who arrived in the Soviet Union to attend the sixth session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. The talk covered a number of issues of great significance for Soviet-American relations. A concrete and useful exchange of views was held on questions concerning trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA as an inseparable part of the whole package of Soviet-American relations.

Averell Harriman Praises Brezhnev

LD061608Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Today I had a conversation with President Brezhnev, a TASS correspondent was told by Averell Harriman.

I must say that there is no one in the world who has a greater determination to do everything he can to prevent nuclear war, to lessen the nuclear danger. I think I know that from my experience with him for years, and I know he will do anything he can in that direction. He wants to prevent war also because he has not only children and grandchildren but also great grandchildren. And I understand and share these feelings of President Brezhnev because I, too, have great grandchildren.

There is no man in the world who imagines so well the disasters that a nuclear war would bring. And no other man in the world knows better than he what should to be done to prevent the nuclear catastrophe. Only a paranoic can say that this man is planning a first strike. I know that President Carter shares these views of Leonid Brezhnev. And I look forward to the time when the two men will get together and it will be a good thing for the world when they will meet, Averell Harriman stressed.

Brezhnev Receives Blumenthal, Kreps

LD061730Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today the U.S. secretary for the treasury, Michael Blumenthal, and the U.S. secretary of commerce, Juanita Kreps, who arrived in Moscow for the meetings of the joint Soviet-American commission for Trade and the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council.

In the course of the ensuing talk the sides touched on questions of relations between the USSR and the United States, including the state of affairs in the commercial and economic sphere. The ministers handed to Leonid Brezhnev a message on this question from the U.S. President Carter.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that consistent and practical efforts were needed to level out and subsequently develop the Soviet-American relations indifferent directions. If the American side has the desire and is prepared to really rectify the situation in the Soviet-American relations, to advance them along the road of constructive cooperation and creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust, it will find the Soviet Union to be a reliable partner in this.

Of particular importance in this matter could be concrete efforts of both sides to contain the arms race, Leonid Brezhnev noted, and, primarily, of course, the completion without further procrastination the drafting of a strategic arms limitation treaty.

Touching on commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the United States, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction that they could assume considerably broader scope and become an important element in the overall improvement of the relations between the two countries, ifof course, the obstacles existing in this matter were removed, such as legal discrimination vis-a-vis the USSR and attempts to use trade for political pressuring. The Soviet-American commercial and economic relations can develop normally only onthe basis of complete equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union was coming out invariably for the development of goodneighbour relations between the USSR and the United States, which can and should become an important factor of peace in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of all of mankind.

For their part Michael Blumenthal and Juanita Kreps went on record in favour of mutual search for the solution of the existing problems in the interests of a positive development of Soviet-American relations and expressed the intention of the U.S. Government to promote this end.

Taking part in the talk were First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Mikhail Kuzmin, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR, Soviet Co-Chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade-and-Economic Council Vladimir Sushkov, Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD061934Y Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6 TASS--Follows the text of the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made at the dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of American businessmen and Cabinet members.

Esteemed American guests!

Comrades!

I welcome with all my heart the participants in the meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council as well as representatives of the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union.

I am looking round this hall and see that our contacts have really become a system. How many familiar faces! I am glad to see my old acquaintances: Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hammer, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Scott and many others.

I should especially like to welcome the new leading officials of the council--Mr. Verity and Mr. Forrestal, with whom I already met, and wish them as well as the new Soviet Co-Chairman of the council Comrade Sushkov successes in their important and responsible work.

I have just had a talk with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Mr. Blumenthal and the Secretary of Commerce Mrs. Kreps, who are present here. They said that President Carter comes out for the development of trade with the Soviet Union. This is also stated in the message from the President delivered by them. We, naturally, welcome it.

I have recently talked with a delegation of the U.S. Senate. They also declared for the development of trade as an important element of relations between our two great states.

Representatives of U.S. business circles have more than once told me that they are interested in broadening ties with the Soviet Union.

We, on our part, consistently come out for the development of economic relations with the USA along the clear and fair lines of equality and mutual benefit. In this we see a reliable foundation, basing on which it is easier to build successfully the complex edifice of Soviet-American relations as a whole, to strengthen mutual confidence and mutual understanding.

But trade too, as experience has shown, depends in a large measure on political climate.

Since our latest meeting here, in the Kremlin, in 1976, the Soviet Union has made highly impressive successes in its internal development--in industry, in agriculture, in space exploration, in ensuring a rise in the living standards of the people. The volume of our foreign trade has also considerably grown. But trade between the USSR and the USA, far from growing, has even reduced--almost by a third, and continues reducing.

One cannot help asking the question: Why does it happen so? Particularly considering that our trade with the other Western countries grows. There is no secret about it. The main cause is discriminatory legislation in the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Every country, of course, has its own trade legislation. But far from everyone of its uses it as some sort of a tap to regulate the stream of reciprocal trade depending on the mood or political situations arising from time to time.

I must say that nobody has ever profited and will ever profit from such an approach towards the Soviet Union.

The attempts at pressure of this kind are only introducing an element of instability in the trade and economic relations between our countries and call in question the reliability of the USA as a trade partner.

Know that the leadership of your council has prepared proposals for the further development of Soviet-American trade for a five-year period. A number of preliminary projects for cooperation in various branches of industry have also been drafted. Most of them are said to have been approved by the U.S. Government.

We want businessmen to negotiate projects which are promising from the point of view of the economic interests of the two countries. But, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I must tell you directly that it will be difficult to realize many of them without eliminating in the U.S.A.discrimination against the Soviet Union in matters of trade and credits.

We can trade with you, of course, under the present conditions. But no considerable increase in trade must be expected in this case.

The first outlines of our new five-year plan provide for cooperation with firms of industrialized Western countries on a number of big projects. We stand for the participation of American firms, too, in these projects--if they offer us acceptable commercial and other terms.

But it is only discontinuation of discrimination by the USA that will make possible a considerable and steady growth of two-way trade. I think that such a time will come, and that not the least part must be played in this by you, businessmen.

I wish you fresh success in developing and strengthening good and useful business links between our two countries. Every step forward in this direction will be also a contribution to the general development of good relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

One sometimes hears people say that it is difficult to develop our relations because some people in America--either in the administration, or in the Congress, or in the mass media--are ill-disposed to the Soviet Union. Strange logic indeed. In the Soviet Union, too, far from all people like, say, these or other practices in present-day America. But this does not prevent us from seeing the importance of normal, and still better, good relations with the United States. I think that to understand this correctly, we need not necessarily admire each other. It is sufficient for everyone of us to be a patriot of his country, to see its real interests and to cherish them. Indeed, it is a real fact that on normal relations and mutual understanding between the USSR and the USA depend, to no small extent, the peace, security and well-being of the peoples of our two countries as well as world peace throughout the world, that is the lives of hundreds of millions of people on earth.

So let us always keep this in mind and act accordingly.

Let me propose a toast:

--To the health and well-being of our American guests!

--To peace, accord, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States of America!

--To a lasting and just peace throughout the world!

Blumenthal Dinner Speech

LD062216Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Follows the text of a speech by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal at a dinner in the Kremlin given by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, in connection with the sixth session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in Moscow. This is a translation from a Russian translation of the speech:

Esteemed Mr. Brezhnev!

Esteemed ministers and our other colleagues of the Soviet Government!

Esteemed members of the delegation of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council!

You, Mr. Brezhnev, in your magnificent speech mentioned the talk which I and Mrs Kreps had with you here in the Kremlin. Permit me in this connection to divulge still another secret connected with that talk.

During that talk we thanked you for the privilege to express to you appreciation on behalf of our entire delegation, both its government part, and private businessmen, who have gathered here in Moscow, for the sincere hospitality, for the warmth and friendly reception accorded us here in Moscow.

Our feelings over the many tokens of this exceptional hospitality accorded us here, defy words.

This is why I would like to begin by presenting you with a small souvenir brought here by the Americans who arrived in Moscow. This is a picture by the brush of the noted American painter Ratman, depicting a certain article for possible export from the USA to the Soviet Union, and of this we are very proud.

Allow me now to address the interesting questions you touched upon in your speech.

The United States, its President, its administration, the Congress and the American people want peace and friendship with the Soviet Union. President Carter asked Mrs. Kreps and me to give you his personal message on this subject and convey to you his words that he is prepared and sincerely wants to work hard together with you on the path of working out agreements between our two countries, both in the political and economic fields, for the sake of ensuring the peace and prosperity of the peoples of our two countries, and eventually the peoples of all the countries of the globe.

Mr President! You were absolutely right to say that we are faced with problems in both the economic and the political fields. In the field of economy it is very important that we found ways and means to expand peaceful trade between our countries.

Our government believes it is impossible to make progress on the economic front without progress on the political field is facilitated by progress in economic relations.

Allow me to be frank and say that we do not believe the problem boils down to one side alone. We hold that the problem concerns both sides, that both sides must make efforts and that both sides must make a corresponding contribution to progress.

During the last two days we discussed in detail many of the questions existing on both sides. We set forth before our interlocutors good pieces of advice, and they gave us good pieces of advice. Let us then act on both sides in the direction of following this good advice.

Present this evening in this magnificent hall are some of the most outstanding and esteemed citizens of the Soviet Union. And we are proud that on our side, too, present here are people whom we may call the most outstanding citizens of our country. I cannot name all my fellow Americans present today in this hall, but I would like to single out one of them, for he is an embodiment of how political and economic problems ought to be resolved. I am referring to Mr Harriman, who devoted his long career to improving relations between the Soviet Union and the USA.

Mr. Harriman today spoke before us during breakfast.

He told us of the history of American-Soviet relations, about his personal role and his study of the Soviet Union, which he began in 1926 during his first visit to this country. And he taught us one very valuable lesson. He taught us that both in your country, and in ours there live people of good will who have collaborated in the past, who at times also had differences, but were able to surmount them, had fought against a common foe and succeeded in that struggle. He noted that at present, too, we may surmount all the problems facing us. And in conclusion he stressed that economic and political questions are interrelated, and that expanding trade and economic relations is a useful and necessary part of the overall relations existing between our two great countries.

And so, permit me, Mr. President, on behalf of Secretary Mrs. Kreps, on behalf of all my fellow Americans, to offer a toast in response to the kind words you addressed today to us:

--To the great and peace-loving people of the Soviet Union!

--To its leadership and to peaceful cooperation in political matters, in matters of expanding economic ties between the Soviet Union and the United States of America!

Kreps Dinner Speech

LD062228Y Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Follows the text of the speech of U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps at the dinner in the Kremlin (translated from Russian):

Esteemed Mr. President,

Esteemed guests and participants in the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council,

This is a very special evening for we have gathered here to celebrate firm resolve of the two great states to embark upon the strengthening of relations through development of trade, ensurance of peace and prosperity of our peoples.

This event and the fact that we are meeting bespeak of our resolve to see not only near future but also remote perspective, for perspective is the main thing and it is our duty to fix our gaze on what future holds for us.

We must see clearly the main aim. And this aim is not only trade, though trade is of great importance. The real aim is prosperity of the peoples of both our countries. And we, each of us, have an obligation, a commitment to bring closer this aim, to keep it in the field of our vision for the benefit of entire mankind.

President Brezhnev, we wish you well.

On behalf of the council I wish to propose a toast not to the leader of the great state which you are, not to the growth of trade, however important it is, not to the successes of our Trade and Economic Council, though we wish it successes in future, too, but to entire mankind.

We must, and I am confident that we shall do so, lay aside our swords and be striving for peace and security, for economic and social flourishing, for intellectual and moral freedom, which is what we all wish.

Mr. President, please accept our warmest, our most sincere good wishes.

Trade, Economic Council Meeting

LD062200Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--The development of stable American-Soviet relations in the sphere of trade, economy and technology meets the interests of the USSR and the United States and promotes improvement of the relations between the two countries.

The existing level of trade between the USSR and the USA is substantially below that which could be acceptable. In both countries steps should be taken towards expansion of mutual trade. This is said in a resolution of the sixth meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, held here today.

More than 350 American businessmen, representing many large companies and banks of the United States, came to Moscow to participate in its work. The firms, members of the council, account for 25 percent of the industrial production put out in the United States. Among them are such companies as Allis Chalmers, Armco Steel Corporation, Control Data, Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, Phillips Petroleum, Hewlett Packard, Pullman Incorporated, Dresser Industries and other.

The members of the council from the Soviet side are heads of foreign trade organizations, banks and large enterprises of the country.

Opening the meeting, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Mikhail Kuzmin emphasized that the USSR consistently advocates broader cooperation with the United States in different spheres. But the present state of affairs in trade cannot be described as satisfactory, he said. The development of trade and economic relations between the two countries has been retarded because of discriminatory amendments to the trade and credit legislation of the United States. Soviet purchases of American-made equipment have reduced. Soviet exports to the United States are practically not growing.

In the United States attempts are being made to use trade with the Soviet Union as a means of political pressure, Kuzmin said. But such an approach has never given and will never give benefit to anybody. It is necessary to develop mutually-beneficial business relations on the principles of full equality and non-interference into internal affairs, as it is practiced in the relations between the USSR and FRG, France and other capitalist countries.

The honorary director of the council, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Michael Blumenthal has noted that the council is bound to promote normalization and further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. Mutual trade in 1971-1974 quadrupled, but in the recent time its pace has been unsatisfactory. The secretary of the treasury has noted the desire of the U.S. administration to develop trade with the Soviet Union.

The United States can largely benefit from the sale of a number of Soviet commodities, he noted. There are important markets that can develop in the United States for Soviet products. For instance, surgical instruments, made by Soviet documentation, are broadly used in clinics of the United States. Soviet licenses have been sold in electronics, engineering, mining and other industries.

In their speeches Co-Chairman of the council from the Soviet side, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Vladimir Sushkov, Co-Chairman of the council from the American side, Chairman of the Board of the Armco Steel Corporation William Verity, other participants in the meeting considered a broad range of questions of business links between the USSR and the United States and prospects of their further development.

PRC INTERNAL POWER STRUGGLE CONTINUING

LD071100Y Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA carries today an article by Aleksey Petrov headlined "Struggle Among the Peking Top Crust Continuing." The article says:

In recent weeks, Peking has been a scene of almost incessant meetings and conferences of leading party and government functionaries. There is no doubt that the point at issue were the fundamental questions of Chinese realities and their recent history, Mao Tse-tung's legacy and successors. These meetings were accompanied with the wave of wall posters--tatzupao. A Japanese newsman even described the events as an "anti-Cultural Revolution" bearing in mind not only the outward signs of the events. The appearance of wall posters did not deceive anyone. Tatzupaos are no outcome of "local initiative", but a specific Chinese form of factional struggles. It is designed to camouflage the incessant reshuffle in China's political scene and to try to present the score settling by rival groupings for an "expression of the opinion of the masses."

The start of the present campaign in China was signalled by the decision in mid-November this year taken by the Peking party City Committee on a revision of the evaluation of the events of 1976 in Peking's Tienanmen Square--"the Gate of Heavenly Peace". Mass actions of people criticizing the order established during the last years of Mao's rule took place in the square on the "Day of Commemoration for the Dead" in April, 1976. The demonstrators were brutally beaten up and dispersed, many of them were arrested. The decision of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China CC described the demonstration as a "counter-revolutionary political incident" and blame for it was laid on former Vice-Premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping, who was as matter of fact acting premier after Chou En-lai's death, as a result of which Teng Hsiao-ping was dismissed from all posts in the party and government. But now these events of 1976 have been declared by the Peking City Committee of the Communist Party of China "fully revolutionary actions", and their participants have been rehabilitated.

The time has come to answer for those who were behind the orders to make short work of the demonstrators in Tienanmen Square. Member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China CC Wu Te was dismissed from all party and administrative posts in October this year. He was replaced with Lin Hu-chia, who is rated among Teng Hsiao-ping's supporters. Chin Chi-wei, who was second commissar of the Peking Military District, has replaced member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China's CC Chi Teng-kuei in the important post of first political commissar of the Peking Military District. But this was not all. An experienced and firm hand used tatzupao for launching an attack against the whole group of persons in the top Peking leadership who were promoted in the course and thanks to the "Cultural Revolution" and who are considered to be directly or indirectly associated with the notorious "gang of four". Under fire on these days are above all Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of China CC Wang Tung-Hsing, who at that time was in command of a special part of Mao Tse-tung's personal guards and who was considered Mao's most trusted man as well as General Chen Hsi-lien, commander of the Peking Military District, Ni Chih-fui, who headed the Peoples' Volunteer Corps. Hua Kuo-feng himself, who at that time headed the Ministry of Public Security, was not left without attention either.

In connection with cancelling the decision of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China's CC, which was adopted on April 7, 1976 in the wake of the demonstration in Tienanmen, and the demand to carry out full investigation into the incident, to find out and punish all the responsible officials, it is apt to recall that it was precisely then that Teng Hsiao-ping was dismissed, and the post of vice-chairman of the Communist Party of China CC and simultaneously premier of the PRC State Council went to Hua Kuo-feng.

Western experts on China visualised in a number of phenomena some signs of the country's de-Maoisation. To prove their point, they quote the sharply critical publication in the Peking newspaper KUANG MING JIH PAO [KWANG MING DAILY] over the slashing article about the drama "Degradation of Hai Jui", which was known to be inspired more than ten years ago by Mao Tse-tung personally and became a prologue to the "Cultural Revolution". KUANG MING JIH PAO described this article as a "reactionary signal towards turning to fascist dictatorship." It must be noted in general that in the course of the recent campaign Mao's pronouncements were declared as being not unblemished. It is noted that the "Great Theoritician" became metaphysical, and his wrong concepts of class struggle were used by the "four" for an all-out offensive against socialism in China.

The logic of factional struggle could not pass over Mao Tse-tung, as on one side there are "veterans" among whom there are people--direct victims of the "Cultural Revolution". Their slogan "Practice as the Criteria of Truth" enables them to call in question some minor dogmas of Maoism, "mistakes" of the period of the "Cultural Revolution" including the "mistakes" in promoting new leaders. On the other hand, there are the people who were promoted, then and are using now for the sake of their defence the proposition of Mao Tse-tung's infallibility. It is among them that one must look for the authors of tatzupao calling to defend Mao, "Not To Allow To Cast Slurs on the Great Banner of the Chairman."

And as is characteristic of factional struggles, the rival groupings are seeking a common denominator outside, in invented "threats"--Soviet or Vietnamese, in "demanding cohesion." There are also nuances, tactical hues and shades here, but they do not concern the main thing--the course taken already in Mao Tse-tung's times for a rapproachement with the imperialist forces, unprincipled cooperation with the most reactionary regimes and forces on an anti-Soviet anti-socialist basis. There is, however, an even deeper aspect to the developments in China. The present struggle for power, even with its top crust character, as is the case now, is a reflection of the organic crisis of Maoism's policy and concepts. The Maoist order, epitomized in the arbitrary rule and violence, in disregard for the vital material and spiritual needs of the working people, in social demagogy and juggling with Marxist phrases, has caused disillusionment and indignation among the mass of the people.

These sentiments are in conflict with the scenarios of either of the rival groups. Fearing that things may get out of control and show the absence of "order" in the country at the very time when its leaders are trying in every way possible to develop contacts with the West and demonstrate their reliability and stability as partners, the sponsors of the campaign decided to let the whole thing drop.

The tatzupao attacking Mao Tse-tung and some of the present leaders personally are torn off by special teams. Attempts at holding public discussions near the posters are prevented. One can hear in the present statements by the Chinese leaders persistent calls for not distracting from the main objective--the "four modernisations."

It was for the first time in several weeks that Hua Kuo-feng appeared together with Teng Hsiao-ping and the other three party vice-chairmen for the sake of "demonstrating unity". This was described by the press, television and radio as a significant event. But there were no headlines over the reports about the rehabilitation of a new group of persons from among those deposed by the "Cultural Revolution"--former member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China CC, Vice-Premier of the PRC State Council Po Yi-po; member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China CC Yang Shang-kun; Minister of Metallurgical Industry Wang He-shou. Meanwhile, this fact speaks for itself. The interim compromise, which has been perhaps reached at this stage demanded fresh concessions from Hua Kuo-feng. The tatzupao campaign is being temporarily closed. But the struggle in China's top crust is continuing.

'ANTI-SOVIET TREND' IN PRC'S FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

LD061624Y Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--TASS news analyst Valentin Timoshin writes:

Some bourgeois politicians have been recently persistently spreading the proposition of an allegedly positive and almost "salutary" effect of Peking's foreign policy line on the international situation. Thus, speaking in Sapporo recently, American Ambassador to Japan M. Mansfield said that China is becoming a more constructive and responsive member of the international community.

Some press media went even so far as to accuse the USSR and the other socialist countries of not only disregarding what they described as the "stabilizing significance for the whole world" of Peking's line, but also of striving to oppose it.

It is well known to world public that the USSR, which was the first to recognize the Chinese People's Republic and consistently fought for the restoration of its legitimate rights at the United Nations Organization, has always wanted to see China as a constructive factor in the international arena, as an active champion of peace and security of peoples. But the foreign policy activity of the new masters of Chunganhai, which has really grown recently, is directed at achieving the goals that are far from the interests of defence of peace and international cooperation.

How can Peking's role be described as positive today, when it stubbornly continues atomic tests in the atmosphere although the other nuclear powers have renounced them, and come out against disarmament? Can Peking's expansionist subversive policy in South-East Asia, against Socialist Vietnam have a salutary effect on the international situation? Was PRC Defence Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien guided by concern for strengthening peace when recently reiterating Mao's main proposition that war is allegedly an absolutely normal and therefore inevitable phenomenon?

The Soviet Union has considered and considers it to be its internationalist duty to expose this policy of Peking, which is dangerous to the cause of peace and socialism. Groundless and, at least not serious, in this connection are the claims like that which were expressed for example by the Yugoslav MEJDUNARODNA POLITIKA journal, which said in one of its latest issues about "the striving of some political circles in the Soviet Union to discredit politically the 'Chinese discovery,' which took place after Chairman Hua Kuo-feng took his stand at the wheel of the Communist Party of China."

The essence of the so-called "Chinese discovery," and this is clear to every objective observer, consists of stepped up anti-Soviet activity by Peking, which is the paramount aims of imperialist politicians trying to play the Chinese card. It is precisely in connection with the anti-Soviet trend of Peking's foreign policy that the leaders of a number of Western countries are in a hurry to supply China with the latest weapons. In doing so, they use the dubious proposition that strong China can allegedly contribute to a strengthening of peace and security, which was expressed in particular by Zbigniew Brzezinski and some right-wing figures of the FRG. The authors of such a proposition know, of course, the real essence of the notion "strong China" used by the Peking leaders, who for that matter do not conceal their intention to prepare China for a big war with the use of both conventional and nuclear weapons.

It is apt to recall once again that such a policy of the Western imperialist circles is considered in the Soviet Union to be short-sighted and dangerous.

The Soviet Union has always come out and will further come for a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and it would be absurd to think that it opposes a broadening of ties with China by any other country. But it is hardly sensible, as some bourgeois figures do, to turn a blind eye to the aspects of the Chinese policy, which at this moment do not concern their interests. History teaches that such a unilateral approach to international relations is fraught with dangerous consequences.

U.S.-ROC DEFENSE TREATY ANNIVERSARY ASSAILED

OW030527Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Talk by Colonel (Fedoseyev) on U.S.-ROC defense treaty]

[Text] The document gave the United States exclusive rights as master of the house to do as it pleased in China's territory of Taiwan. In fact, the treaty emphatically pointed out that the U.S. Government did not recognize the PRC, which had taken over China through revolution in 1949, as the sole legitimate government of China. Instead, it recognized the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which had been driven out of the Chinese mainland by the Chinese people and fled to Taiwan under the protection of U.S. weapons and the U.S. 7th Fleet, as China's legitimate government.

In the nearly quarter of a century since the signing of the treaty, bellicose U.S. elements have turned Taiwan into the Pentagon's most important base in Asia. They have equipped Taiwan's various ports to facilitate the anchoring and stationing of the huge U.S. 7th Fleet. They have built 70 airbases in Taiwan for military use. Over the years, U.S. military commands have used Taiwan's strategic importance and have widely used U.S. troops stationed in Taiwan to carry out aggression against Democratic Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and China in East and Southeast Asia.

Immediately after the signing of the so-called U.S.-Chiang defense treaty, its anti-China nature was revealed. Chinese soldiers of the past generation can still recall that during the mid-1950's, Chiang's elements increased armed provocations against the PRC both in the air and on the sea with the support of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the U.S. Air Force. The Soviet Union helped the Chinese Armed Forces deal counterblows at these armed provocations. At the end of 1954, after officers and men of Chinese torpedo boats trained by Soviet experts sank the U.S.-Chiang warship Taiping, which was carrying out piratical activities in China's territorial waters, Chinese officers and men decided to salvage the vessel from the bottom of the sea for public exhibition. The Chinese soldiers said: Let everyone see the trophy of our first victory. This was also a trophy of Sino-Soviet friendship in combat. Again, in January 1955, the Chinese Navy, directly aided by Soviet military experts, prepared and successfully launched a large-scale landing operation to liberate Tachen Island.

Today, the U.S.-Chiang treaty has been in effect for 24 years. All these years, Peking's leaders have continuously said that Taiwan must be liberated. But the policy of any nation is not decided by slogans promoted by its leaders but by actual deeds. Deeds are more powerful than empty slogans. While the Chungnanhai authorities are shouting their self-deceiving slogans, Chiang Kai-shek's regime in Taiwan has been continuously consolidated. U.S. imperialists have helped the Chiang regime in an all-round way and will continue to do so in the future. London has acidly pointed out that the regime established by Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan still exists today, and that it has lasted there even longer than it did on the Chinese mainland.

Peking's leaders have time and again asserted: Under no circumstances will we tolerate any scheme to create two Chinas. They have repeatedly pledged that if the U.S. Government does not abrogate the U.S.-Chiang military treaty and if it does not withdraw U.S. troops from Taiwan, they will never permit the normalization of U.S.-China relations. This is again empty talk. What have their concrete deeds shown others? In February 1972, when the Chinese leaders signed the Sino-U.S. communique in Shanghai, they in fact endorsed the stationing of U.S. troops in Taiwan and agreed to the condition that U.S. troops would withdraw from Taiwan only when the Taiwan question had been peacefully settled. But even the representatives of Peking's ruling clique do not believe the possibility of a peaceful settlement. In talking to a delegation of overseas Chinese, Teng Hsiao-ping expressed his doubt over the possibility of peacefully settling the Taiwan question within the next 10 years.

In 1973, Peking and Washington exchanged liaison groups, equal in status to diplomatic envoys. If this is not de facto recognition of two Chinas, what else is it? It must be pointed out that Chiang's representatives are still in Washington. According to U.S. press reports, when Brzezinski, U.S. national security adviser to the President, was visiting China last summer, the Chinese leaders did not touch on the Taiwan question. It was also emphatically pointed out during the talks that both sides would continue to abide by the principles contained in the Shanghai Communique regarding Sino-U.S. relations. This implies that U.S. policy on Taiwan will not undergo any major changes in the future, and that the U.S. Government does not intend to terminate its military commitments to the Chiang regime.

The United States has fully supported the Chiang regime and increased its arms supply and expanded its trade and economic relations with the Chiang regime. In the last 2 years alone, the Pentagon has supplied Taiwan with military equipment worth over 500 million U.S. dollars, including missiles and improved air defense equipment.

The "two Chinas" policy being carried out by U.S. imperialism has never worried Peking's leaders. To get close to U.S. imperialism and keep U.S. military presence in the western Pacific, Chungnanhai's leaders are prepared to betray the Chinese people's interests. To this end, they have long since turned Taiwan into "small change" in their deals with imperialists.

MARKOVIC REPORTS AT 28 NOV SFRY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD061119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 28 November, TASS--A session of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly devoted to the 35th anniversary of the second session of the Yugoslav Antifascist People's Liberation Council was held here today. D. Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly, delivered a report.

He dwelt on the results achieved by the working people in the country's economic development since its liberation. D. Markovic pointed up the need to overcome vestiges of the past in people's consciousness, to eliminate the contradictions which appear during socialist development, and to struggle against the subversive activity of hostile forces outside and within the country. The keynote speaker also paid great attention to the nationalities question.

15TH HUNGARIAN-USSR INTERGOVERNMENTAL SESSION ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD061414Y Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 15th session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Cultural Cooperation ended in Moscow. They discussed bilateral contacts in culture and education, the role of socialist culture in the current period and practical issues relating to fulfilling the cultural and scientific cooperation plan between Hungary and the USSR. The Soviet side was led by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, minister of culture and chairman of the delegation, and the Hungarian by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo, deputy premier and chairman of the delegation. A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

In the CPSU Central Committee headquarters, Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU CC secretary, received the Hungarian delegation led by Gyorgy Aczel. At the discussions, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, they debated issues on further consolidating cooperation between the two countries. Matyas Szueroes, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow, also participated in the talks.

The Hungarian delegation left for home today. Petr Demichev and members of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet ministries and central offices were present at the airport to see off the Hungarian delegation.

NATO, WEU REMAIN REACTIONARIES' 'OBEDIENT TOOL'

LD061529Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[From the Col H. Ponomarev, V. Vinogradov international military-political review: "According to NATO's Scenario"]

[Text] The 24th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly--a consultative organ on which members of parliament from NATO countries are represented--finished work Thursday in Lisbon. In the assembly's commissions and at its plenary sessions certain international problems, above all East-West relations, were examined. At the same time the bloc leadership submitted proposals aimed at building up arms for discussion by the parliamentarians.

All this could not fail to attract attention to what was happening in Lisbon, the more so as the assembly session took place on the eve of the winter round of sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's leading organs--the Military Planning Committee and the NATO Council--which are to meet in Brussels next week. The Lisbon session, according to its organizers' designs, was intended to prepare the public for decisions on the start of a new stage of militarist preparations by the Atlanticists.

The North Atlantic Assembly session passed in accordance with the scenario worked out at NATO headquarters. During the discussions there was no shortage of the Atlanticists' usual calls for the continuation of the arms race. However, not everything went smoothly for the producers of the latest NATO show. The winds of positive change blowing over Europe could not fail to penetrate even the Lisbon auditorium where the parliamentarians of NATO countries were sitting.

An angry reaction was aroused among orthodox Atlanticists by the report prepared by K. de Vreis, a Netherlands Labor Party legislator who opposed the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe, called for a realistic analysis of the international situation and warned against attempts to use China as an "ally of the West." American Senator J. Javits was furiously indignant. With the British delegation's support, he put forward a counterresolution rejecting this report. Another U.S. senator, E. Hollings, went even further, trying to drag into the neutron weapon question problems which have no direct relationship to it. He stated that "in this connection" "the United States cannot approve a new SALT-2 agreement."

Representatives of the most aggressive NATO circles also gave a hostile reception to other proposals and warnings from those assembly participants who regarded world events soberly. This refers to appeals to NATO countries to refrain from selling weapons to China, as well as to condemning the racist policy of South Africa and Rhodesia.

J. Luns, the bloc's secretary general, was particularly zealous at the assembly session. He stressed in his speech that China is of "great strategic significance" for Western countries. "Although at present there is no question of admitting the PRC to NATO," Luns continued, "the all-round development of economic and technical cooperation with Peking is necessary." He was supported by other NATO "hawks"--Gen A. Haig, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, and F.-J. Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union.

Not even Luns could ignore the results of the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the declaration it adopted. But it is no use expecting even the slightest objectivity in approaching the proposals set out in that document from him and those like him. The essence of his statements amounted to the following: Irrespective of the position adhered to by the Warsaw Pact members and the initiatives they put forward, NATO does not intend to renounce increasing military expenditures.

Many other participants in the North Atlantic Assembly came out in favor of further increasing military expenditure, modernizing armaments and strengthening the bloc's southern flank. On the whole the decisions and recommendations adopted at the session in the last analysis under the diktat of NATO headquarters militarists provide for the further strengthening of the bloc's military potential, stepping up the arms race and intensifying interference in the affairs of the peoples of the Near East, Africa and other regions. Thus the assembly's resolutions are fully in accordance with the policy of the main imperialist military political bloc.

This antipopular policy was manifested even more clearly at the Paris session of the Western European Union (WEU) Assembly, which preceded the Atlanticists' Lisbon forum. The members of the leading organ of this military-political grouping of capitalist states, which is closely connected with NATO and includes Britain, France, the FRG, Italy and the Benelux countries, discussed questions of integration in the sphere of weapons production, the creation of a military satellites system and the building up of Western countries' nuclear potential.

The militarist nature of the WEU Assembly's decisions leaves no room for doubt. It is not insignificant that they met with a favorable response in the capitals of NATO countries, and even in Peking. The Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY wrote enthusiastically that the assembly participants demanded that "vigilance be maintained with respect to the danger" allegedly emanating from the Soviet Union.

The results of the North Atlantic Assembly sessions and the WEU Assembly show that these organs still remain an obedient tool in the hands of the most reactionary circles of imperialist states. Their activity is an obstacle in the path of consolidating international security.

OPPOSITION TO NATO POLICIES 'ESSENTIAL' FOR DETENTE

LD061545Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Why Mr Luns Is Alarmed"]

[Text] Bonn--At the scheduled session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group with the participation of generals and defense ministers the leading role, as before, immediately went to the military. The generals reported plans for "modernizing" nuclear warheads, that is for replacing them with neutron warheads. But then FRG Defense Minister H. Apel, a NATO newcomer, asked to speak.

The questions discussed at the session, he said, touch directly on the subject matter of the East-West arms limitation talks and therefore their solution cannot be left to the discretion of only generals and military experts. "Who is ultimately in charge here?" the minister asked, turning to the place where NATO Secretary General Luns was sitting--by statute he is accorded the dominant role in the sphere of this bloc's military policy.

Apel's demarche, according to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, made the following impression: "The generals froze. Chairman Luns, who during the military men's reports usually increasingly allowed himself to doze off, aroused by this unusual speech, exlaimed indignantly: 'Everything discussed here is political.' Luns was unable to calm down even during the intermission and after it was on the point of setting about rebuking the FRG defense minister.

On returning home H. Apel immediately informed the federal chancellor of the incident in Brussels. The alarmed Luns also rushed to Bonn. The federal chancellor attempted to convince him that it was not a case of undermining the positions of the NATO secretary general but of the excessive influence of the military. [paragraph continues]

After H. Schmidt's meeting with Luns a spokesman for the Bonn government stated that "the misunderstandings are believed to have been eliminated."

But the main thing remained: the pernicious influence of NATO's obsolete military concepts which have been preserved inviolate since the time of the policy of confrontation.

The Western press has voiced the opinion that Apel's demarche was prompted by the NATO leadership's maneuvers around the neutron weapon. The FRG Government, which had not previously expressed itself clearly against this weapon of mass destruction but had adopted a temporizing stance under the pretext that "the United States itself should decide first," has now found itself in a difficult position. The point is that some of the FRG's NATO neighbors, primarily rhe Netherlands, have said "no." The movement against the production of the neutron weapon and its emplacement on the territory of the West European countries is expanding in the FRG itself.

At the same time the NATO military apparatus, as the Nuclear Planning Group session showed, is acting as though the neutron weapon had already been included in the NATO arsenals. This attempt by the Atlantic strategists to lead the FRG imperceptibly round to the "inevitability" of neutron armament is frightening many people in Bonn, and not only because of its military consequences. Wouldn't such a step destroy the very system of new peaceful relations in Europe and allow the FRG to lose the opportunities it enjoys as a result of the pursuit of a policy of detente?

To all appearances Apel's statement should have prevented the FRG's involvement in the neutron bomb supporters' plot.

Reports about Bonn's desire to prompt the NATO leadership to reexamine its obsolete strategic concepts are creeping increasingly frequently into the Western newspapers. "NATO's good times are already behind it," West Germany's STERN notes. "The end is in sight for the NATO generals' many years of playing around in their desire to fuel the fabrication of the 'threat from the East' in order to prompt the NATO countries to make ever fresh arms appropriations."

The NATO bloc's policy, which has its roots in the times of the cold war, has become exceptionally dangerous for present-day Europe, and sober Western politicans obviously realize this. Opposition to this policy is an essential condition of success in the development of detente, the reaching of agreement on the reduction of the immoderate arms burden, and the building of new peaceful relations in Europe.

FRENCH WRITERS DENOUNCED FOR 'LYING,' CRITIZING USSR

LD061157Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Article by L Zamoyskiy, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent: "Mom and Pop and Fabrice"]

[Text] Paris--The TV screen shows the face of an elegant lady in close-up. "A nightmare!" she says with a groan. "It was traumatic!" says her balding husband, gesticulating. Nina and Jean Kehayan are merely beseeching the viewers to read their "modest book." What is it about? It is about their sufferings in a country where "married couples are not allowed to go on vacation together," "husbands have to smoke out on the stairs while their wives are using the kitchen," "workers at scientific institutions are selected on the basis of appearance rather than ability," and "kind-looking old ladies and their grandchildren turn out to be agents spying on foreigners ...."

The "nightmare" described was, it seems, experienced by Nina and Jean in Moscow, where they worked for several years. Well, we must not be particularly surprised at the Kehayans' revelations, since nothing of the sort happens. We would merely point out that they performed their anti-Soviet pirouettes on French television with a renegade introduces as "a victim of the Soviet regime" (As the newspaper LE MONDE admitted, this "person afflicted with freedom of the spirit" had an ambition..." to machinegun this regime out of existence"). The would-be machinegunner and the "convinced Marxists," as the Kehayans call themselves, sang the same tune with the blessing of the chiefs of the Antenne-2 television station. As LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has already written, this is the same station that refused to show Cassenti's film of the World Students Youth Festival in Havana. You can understand the Antenne-2 chiefs: When unemployment in the country has reached a record level, workers are striking, students are demanding educational reforms, and the police meet them with nightsticks (On 15 November dozens of young people were injured and arrested at Paris' University), it is important to switch public attention from the beam to the mote.

It was to find such a mote in someone else's eye that the Kehayans were called in. Their own sympathies can be judged from the list of hypocritical nonsense already referred to. Let us add to it just one episode they related from their life in Moscow.

The naivete of their young son Fabrice acquired, in the words of his parents, criminal dimensions. At an intersection on a Moscow street his pop once exclaimed "Watch me cross on red." The conversation that followed with an inspector from the state automobile inspectorate had to be translated to this same Fabrice who, on hearing his day lying for all he was worth, told the militiaman: "You're right; he even warned me he was going to do it." Back in Paris the Kehayans say resentfully "we saw how in the space of just a few months Soviet schooling had managed to turn our little terror into a model citizen and an advocate of order, capable of informing on his own parents...."

In the meantime his pop was picking up experience in the art of lying, and judging from the tv broadcast and the book was very successful.

I wonder what the little terror Fabrice would have to say about it?

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES FRANCOIS-PONCET ON APPOINTMENT

LD051115Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] To His Excellency M Jean Francois-Poncet, foreign minister of the French Republic:

In connection with your appointment to the post of foreign minister, accept my congratulations and best wishes.

I am sure that the relations of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and France will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of detente and the strengthening of world peace.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS GROMYKO FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD042226Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--Jean Francois-Poncet expressed determination to develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries in keeping with the aspirations of the peoples of France and the USSR as well as in the interests of detente. This is stated in the telegram which we sent to Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Jean Francois-Poncet conveyed deep gratitude for the congratulations on his appointment to the post of the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR REQUESTS AUDIENCE WITH GROMYKO

LD062122Y Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Ambassador of Spain to the USSR Juan Antonio Samaranch at his request.

Some international problems of mutual interest and also questions of bilateral Soviet-Spanish relations, including those relating to the coming official visit to the USSR of Foreign Minister of Spain Marcelino Oreja Aguirre have been touched upon in the course of the talk.

PORTUGAL'S MOTA PINTO GOVERNMENT 'FARTHEST TO RIGHT'

LD062330Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1900 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Commentary by Radio Moscow Lisbon correspondent Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The deputies to Portugal's Assembly of the Republic continue to debate the program of the new government. This program confirms the conclusions arrived at by (?local) political observers that Mota Pinto's government is the farthest to the right in all the years since the fall of the fascist regime.

The government program proves that Mota Pinto and his ministers intend to zealously protect the interests of the capitalists and lay on the shoulders of the workers the heavy burden of the sacrifices caused by the increasingly serious economic crisis.

The government intends to continue to increase the policy of capitalist recovery copied from the previous government rejected by the assembly.

It is no accident that Mota Pinto has allowed all leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture to retain their posts. They began the offensive against agrarian reform in the autumn and acted violently against the collective production units and cooperatives established after the April revolution.

The new government intends to speed up the payment of compensation to the former owners of the nationalized firms, continue to return to the former owners lands expropriated after the revolution and limit the rights of the workers to strike.

The program of the new government also calls for a wage freeze, reduction of internal consumption and an increase in the foreign debt.

In the field of international relations the Mota Pinto cabinet has reaffirmed its faithfulness to NATO.

Expressing the opinion of the working people, the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has already expressed its intention to present a rejection motion.

The position of the Socialist Party [PS] is not yet clear. In this context it should be recalled that the PS voted against the former government of Nobre Da Costa. Now, acknowledging that the present government is even more rightwing, the socialists are showing indecision and hesitation.

PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal recalled on Sunday that in the Assembly of the Republic the communists and the socialists still have a majority. He called on the PS deputies to present a motion rejecting the Mota Pinto cabinet.

It is the opinion of the communists that the approval of the government program would be treason regarding the ideals of the April revolution. It would mean an even greater turn to the right of the political situation and would contribute to a worsening of the already serious economic crisis.

It is thought that the voting on the government program will take place on 12 December.

QUESTION OF REVISION OF ITALIAN CONCORDAT DISCUSSED

LD062150Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Rome, December 6, TASS--The question of revision of the Concordat, the agreement regulating relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government, is being discussed in the Senate of the Italian Parliament. This discussion was started today. The government's position on this question is set out by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Giulio Andreotti.

The question of revision of the Concordat that was concluded back in 1929 between the Vatican and the fascist government of Mussolini has long been on the agenda of the political life of Italy. The democratic forces insist on changing a number of its provisions that became outdated, which, specifically, refer to teaching religion in Italian schools, indissolubility of church marriage, the legal and financial status of numerous institutions of the Vatican situated in Italy's territory, the privileged position of the Catholic Church as compared with other religions, etc. Extremely acute is the question of the right given by the Concordat to religious institution monasteries and seminaries not to pay taxes to the Italian state, which does a considerable financial damage to Italy.

The question of revision of the Concordat was discussed in Parliament back in 1976 but the final decision was put off under the pressure of the right-wing clerical circles declaring against the abrogation of its outdated provisions and the privileges of the church. Over this period the government-appointed special commission has worked out a new draft treaty with the Vatican. It has now been submitted to parliament's discussion. The organ of the Italian Communist Party, the newspaper UNITA, in today's issue points to the importance of the discussion that opened in the Senate and stresses that revision of the Concordat will promote renewal of Italian society and strengthening of its democratic institutions.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS FINNISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD062340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Finland is today marking the 61st anniversary of its national independence. On the occasion of the national day Hallama, Finland's ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception, which was attended by Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and representatives of administrative and public organizations.

VANCE TO VISIT EGYPT TO PROLONG AS-SADAT'S 'FARCE'

LD061348Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Cairo that Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, will arrive in Egypt on Friday to discuss with As-Sadat the disagreements that have reportedly arisen between Egypt and Israel. Thus another act in the farce that has been played recently by the Egyptian president, who is trying to make himself out to be a defender of a just peace in the Near East.

However, the so-called peace treaty, which is supposed to be signed in Camp David in December, shows that As-Sadat has betrayed the interests not only of the Egyptian people but of the entire Arab nation, while Israel hasn't the slightest intention of fulfilling the UN resolution on withdrawing its forces from all occupied Arab territory and recognizing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to form their own state.

Observers note that the trip by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Cairo and Jerusalem is the last stage before the conclusion of the Egyptian president's shameful deal with Israel.

Egypt: 'Policeman' in Africa

LD061350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian war minister, said on Tuesday in Cairo that his armed forces are ready to assist Arab and African countries in protecting the Red Sea against communist penetration. His words conceal much--such as the fact that Egypt is making a claim to the role of policeman in Africa and that, together with certain reactionary Arab regimes, it wants to turn the Red Sea into an Arab Lake. The most important thing is that Egypt has changed course by 180 degrees, once more confirming its complete capitulation to the Israeli aggressors.

CARTER TALKS WITH KHALIL AIMED AT GETTING MORE CONCESSIONS

LD061331Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 2 December, TASS--A meeting has taken place in the White House between U.S. President J. Carter, Secretary of State C. Vance and Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, who arrived here with special instructions from President as-Sadat. As the New York TIMES notes, during the meeting the latest Egyptian proposals regarding the completion of the separate talks with Israel were conveyed to the U.S. side. After the meeting C. Vance stated that the talks will resume within the framework of fulfilling the agreements reached at Camp David. It appears from the New York TIMES report that the main aim of the 3-hour White House talks was to obtain new concessions from Egypt and thereby insure the speediest conclusion of a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. As is known, the other day Egypt renounced its own widely publicized proposals on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and accepted the U.S. formula, in accordance with which any decisions are postponed for a longer period.

At the same time, a Washington POST correspondent reports from Jerusalem that "the Israeli Government is quietly elaborating a tough formula for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and in Gaza."

"The aim of this formula," the newspaper indicates, "is to severely restrict Arab self-government there." Officials participating in the elaboration of this plan, the newspaper adds, "approved as a fundamental principle the thesis that autonomy for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza must not include the right to the creation of an independent Palestinian state."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CRITICIZES EGYPT'S 'OPEN DOOR' POLICY

LD291400Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--The "open door" policy brought new sufferings and hardships to the masses of the Egyptian people, SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today, summing up the results of the five years during which the new economic course is being conducted in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the course which actually means bringing back Egypt's economy to the capitalist road of development.

The restoration of the laws of capitalist economy on the banks of the Nile resulted in the fact that Egypt's foreign debt increased to the unprecedented scale. The deficit of the budget and of the balance of trade grew and such ills of capitalism as inflation and unemployment spread widely, the newspaper writes. The ruling position in Egypt was assumed by the parasitic caste of capitalists whose wealth increased greatly in the recent years. With the blessing of the Egyptian authorities, foreign capital received an opportunity to interfere openly in Egypt's economy.

The new economic course dealt a grave blow at working peasantry, SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes. Laws were adopted under which lands that had been given to peasants during the agrarian reform were returned to feudals. Land owners were given the right to increase the rent as much as they like, to drive leaseholders from their plots if they delayed paying rent. The government sanctions the return to the metayage system and allowed the rural rich to have individual plots of up to 200 feddans. Because of the sway of the rural rich and the impossibility to provide for the family, millions of Egyptian fellahs went to cities to look for a better life. But they were disappointed in cities, too.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE CAN HELP SOLVE IRAN'S PROBLEMS

LD061127Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[From the Col M. Ponomarev, V. Vinogradov international military-political review: "Iran: The Situation Has Deteriorated Sharply"]

[Text] According to news reports, the situation in Iran has deteriorated sharply. Mass antigovernment demonstrations began last Friday in Tehran. Troops and police opened fire on unarmed people. A UPI correspondent believes these clashes were "the most bloody" in the past year--that is, since the start of the extensive popular disturbances in Iran. According to demonstrators, the correspondent reports, about 3,000 people were killed in Tehran Friday, although the authorities assert that only 7 people died. A REUTER correspondent, also quoting eyewitness accounts, believes that more than 1,000 people died in Tehran Friday night alone.

Before dawn, demonstrations many thousand strong began again in the Iranian capital. To disperse them, the authorities again used firearms. Military helicopters patrolled the areas of confrontation.

A general strike has been declared in the city. Institutions, schools and industrial and trade enterprises are closed. Slogans calling for a continuing struggle against the existing order in the country have appeared on walls.

What is the reason for the present nationwide disturbances? Speaking in late November in the Majlis--the lower chamber of parliament--Deputy E. Chekhrazi stressed that the main cause was the "corruption and abuse of power" that have flourished in the state apparatus in the last 15 years. Deputy D. Shirvani also indicated the socioeconomic nature of present events.

The Iranian press itself notes that the sources of the present situation go back to the early seventies, when world oil prices were raised significantly. Many billions of dollars started to flow into Iran, one of the biggest exporters of "black gold." Iran's rapid acquisition of wealth, Tehran's KAYHAN indicated, benefited only the few and led to the "very acute polarization" of Iranian society. Moreover, huge sums were spent unproductively on modern arms, mainly American. According to France's LE MONDE, in 1973 alone Iran acquired weapons worth $10 billion from the United States and orders already placed are estimated at another 12 billion.

It must be noted that the Iranian Army now numbers 400,000, and expenditure on maintaining it, which was less than $900 million in 1970, has soared to $10 billion in 1977. The greater part of this expenditure is on the purchase of military hardware. Thus, according to the New York TIMES, the 110,000-person air force, which is allocated most budgetary resources, has recently purchased 200 F-4's, 200 F-5's, 80 F-14's, several huge C-130's and will soon receive 160 F-16's. The 250,000-person army is "less modernized," but they also receive British and West German tanks, U.S. self-propelled guns and armored carriers and antitank guided missiles.

In encouraging the mass acquisition of military technology by Iran, the United States was pursuing definite goals. It sought thereby to strengthen its military strategic positions in that region and assure itself an uninterrupted supply of Iranian oil. That is why events in Iran have caused such concern in Washington. As the Washington POST indicated, the United States is trying above all to protect its military, strategic and economic interests in that country, which "are expressed in billions of dollars."

Hence the appearance of statements such as that made by Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He asserted that the United States has "broad opportunities" for interference in Iran. It is true that Washington hastened to give assurances that the United States is opposed to interference in Iran's internal affairs. However, these assurances do not fit in with U.S. press reports that the United States has concrete plans for interfering in events in Iran in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" arising there. A special presidential committee has even been created in the White House "to study the situation", and a "working party on Iran" in the State Department. NATO members also show their concern.

The publication of reports on possible military intervention by Western states in Iran's internal affairs cannot fail to cause concern. That is why the world public greeted with such understanding Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question on events in Iran. He indicated in particular that the Soviet Union is against outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in any form and under any pretext. [paragraph continues]

It must also be clear, the answer stressed, that the USSR would regard any interference--particularly military--in the affairs of Iran, which borders directly on the Soviet Union, as affecting its security interests.

The causes of the events in Iran are of a purely internal nature, and no outside interference can help resolve the political and socioeconomic problems that have arisen in that country.

'New Armed Clashes'

LD061906Y Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 6, TASS--Reports are coming in about new armed clashes between participants in anti-government demonstrations in Iran and troops. An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports that in the town of Zenjan local hospitals are crowded with wounded demonstrators and there is a shortage of blood for transfusion.

In Tehran all 30 city hospitals are packed with wounded. As reported by the New York TIMES, representatives of the opposition say that thousands of people have been killed by policemen and soldiers.

Last night troops in Tehran again used firearms to disperse a big demonstration on the main thoroughfare leading to the winter residence of the shah--the Niauaran Palace. A big demonstration was held yesterday afternoon in Mashhad.

Iranian oilworkers are striking for the third day. Referring to informed circles in the Iranian National Oil Company, a REUTER correspondent reports that oil extraction in the country has been halved and that less than three million barrels a day are now being extracted instead of the usual six million.

The forces that would like to dampen the oppositionary sentiments in the country are circulating all sorts of rumours. There are rumours, for instance, that the strikes were organised by Soviet agents and that caches of Soviet arms have been discovered. No special effort is needed to identify the source of this information--American journalists in Tehran who are vigorously circulating such nonsense apparently not without direct instructions from the CIA.

Washington, December 6, TASS--The Washington POST writes that Robert Bowie, head of the Central Intelligence Agency's analysis division, and Lieutenant General E.F. Tighe, director of the Defence Department's Intelligence Agency, had just returned from Iran. In Teheran General Tighe has a meeting with the shah and also gave instructions to American military attaches in that region.

The U.S. Peace Council has issued a statement condemning the attempts of United States military interference in Iran and stressing that such actions can jeopardise peace and security in the Middle East and seriously aggravate international tension. The Peace Council sharply criticises the CIA's sinister role in Iran. The Central Intelligence Agency, the statement says, took an active part in training and equipping Iran's SAVAK secret police, which has unleashed bloody repressions against the Iranian people. The CIA encouraged the rampage of violence and terror in Iran.

U.S. ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY OVER NAMIBIA ELECTIONS

LD061015Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[S. Nikonov commentary: "Conspiracy Over Namibia"]

[Text] Intimidated by the scale of the national liberation struggle, the racists of southern Africa have recently increased the frequency of their visits to the United States. In their backstage diplomacy they are clearly gambling mainly on Washington's support.

The scandal surrounding the visit of I. Smith, leader of the Rhodesian racists, to the United States had not had time to die down before R. Botha, foreign minister of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] began talks in New York with Secretary of State C. Vance. It has been announced officially that the purpose of these meetings is to resolve the differences between Pretoria and the United Nations on the question of Namibia. The South African authorities' decision to unilaterally hold so-called elections in Namibia and to place a puppet government at its head has elicited a sharp protest from many UN member countries.

The enemies of apartheid are resolutely opposed to Pretoria's sinister plan and have demanded that all UN members impose tough economic sanctions on the Republic of South Africa and politically isolate its regime. The Western powers have refused to support these just demands.

Having thus found themselves at an impasse, the United States and its partners have launched a verbal offensive against the "disobedient" racists. In talks with Pretoria's representatives, including the present meeting with R. Botha, the Western powers' representatives are pretending to try and persuade the RSA to consent to holding elections in Namibia under UN auspices. In reality, all these hypocritical arguments serve just one purpose--to create a smokescreen under whose cover Pretoria is completing preparations for the farce involving the elections set for 4-8 December.

The visitor from the RSA is not disclosing the racists' marked cards. But he could say a great deal about the plans they are nurturing, particularly about Pretoria's intention to make Namibia's future vassal government proclaim the resolution on holding elections under UN auspices...interference in the internal affairs of an "independent and sovereign" state. The racists are maneuvering in an attempt to preserve their supremacy in Namibia by any means.

...At the same time as official Washington is confining itself to very vague statements regarding the course of the talks with R. Botha, who has also met with U.S. President J. Carter and Z. Brzezinski, preparations for the election finale are being completed in Namibia. It is significant that the preparations are being conducted purely in an American spirit. Everything is being put to work, ranging from noisy publicity to mass bribing of "necessary" voters. But the "electoral commission" itself, which consists almost entirely of white racists, has taken refuge from the people behind the armored doors of its headquarters.

They have every reason to fear the wrath of the people, who are fully resolved to tear asunder the imperialist conspiracy over Namibia.

TARAKI CONCLUDES VISIT TO SOVIET UNION, LEAVES 7 DEC

Attends Kremlin Performance

LD062257Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki today visited the USSR Central Revolution Museum, the Komsomol headquarters and the Ostankino television tower.

"In the evening, Taraki attended a performance in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. With him were Comrades Kosygin, Kuznetsov and other Soviet and Afghan state officials."

Makes TV Speech

LD062104Y Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--"The working people of Afghanistan take pride in the fact that the Soviet Union was not only the first country to support our successful action against British imperialism and the first country in the world to recognise our liberation, to extend us the hand of friendship, but was also the first country to recognize officially our victorious April revolution and is giving us the necessary moral and material support", Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said today over the Central Television of the USSR.

He stressed that the treaty that was signed on Tuesday by representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is an important step along the path of strengthening of peace. It can annoy only our enemies, enemies of peace, but it is not directed against anyone.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in accordance with the policy of nonalignment, is supporting sincerely the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy.

As participants in the world revolutionary movement, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union come out against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against Zionism, racism and apartheid.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union support actively the national liberation movement of Asian, African and Latin American peoples . They resolutely condemn encroachments of imperialism's puppets on the territories of Angola and Ethiopia, appreciate the assistance that is given to the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia in protection of their territories. They condemn resolutely the Pinochet fascist regime in Chile. They declare against the knocking together of blocs in the Middle East.

Our countries are convinced that talks like those that took place in Camp David cannot settle the Middle East problems and believe that leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement must necessarily participate in such talks.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union condemn resolutely creation of military bases in territories of others and all sorts of imperialist plots against heroic Cuba. Guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism they highly appreciate the principled policy and successes of heroic Socialist Vietnam.

Nur Mohammad Taraki said in conclusion: "I congratulate cordially and sincerely our dear friend and comrade, outstanding political leader of our time Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire courageous and heroic Soviet people upon the remarkable successes they have achieved."

Leaves for Kabul

LD070934Y Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today left Moscow for home. He had been in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

The national flags of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR were flying from Vnukovo air terminal. Nur Mohammad Taraki was warmly seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

A guard of honour of the three services of the Armed Forces of the USSR, Army, Air Force and Navy, was drawn up at the airport. Leonid Brezhnev and Nur Mohammad Taraki inspected the guard of honour. The national anthems of the DRA and the USSR were played.

SOVIET-INDIAN TIES CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN

LD061623Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[I. Shchedrov article: "Time-Tested"]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the official friendly visit to the Republic of India by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. That event has become a portentous milestone in the history of relations between our countries based on the firm foundation of the Soviet-Indian Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

In the joint declaration signed as a result of the visit the USSR and India confirmed their determination to continue working for detente and the preservation of peace and stability in Asia through the efforts of the Asian countries themselves. Not only was a further expansion of the sphere and volume of business ties determined during the visit but a foundation was laid for cooperation on the basis of long-term planning for a period of 15 years.

The past 5-year period has demonstrated once again that Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation are based not on short-term features but on the long-term, vitally important interests of our countries' peoples.

The diverse ties between the USSR and India have developed and are continuing to develop along an ascending line. "Our relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared during Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to the Soviet Union in October 1977, "are a good example of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems and an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world. A profound friendship between the peoples of two great countries--the Soviet Union and India--based on mutual respect and trust is being shaped and strengthened. We are confident that this friendship will last for centuries!"

Facts confirm the correctness of these words. Here is just one figure: With the Soviet Union's assistance, more than 70 major installations have been built or are under construction in India, and the majority of these are already in operation and making a significant contribution to the country's development and to strengthening its economic potential. They constitute the basis of the state sector.

In February this year the first stage of India's biggest metallurgical combine, at Bokaro, was completed and has become the leading heavy industrial enterprise. In Moscow in October a Soviet-Indian working group for metallurgical cooperation examined draft proposals for further expanding India's heavy industry--the Bhilai plant--and the Bokaro combine to increase their total annual productive capacity to 10.5 million tons of steel.

Five years ago construction on the country's first subway was started in Calcutta; the Soviet Union is also rendering assistance in building this subway. Today, this is one of the biggest construction projects in the country. Indian state enterprises will supply the basic equipment for the expansion of the metallurgical giants. Orders for cars for the Calcutta subway have been passed on to Madras machine builders. Thus, the new plans for our cooperation are helping to develop national industry.

In accordance with an agreement, another enterprise born of Soviet-Indian cooperation--the country's biggest aluminum combine--was opened this year at Korba. By the end of the year it will have turned out its first 60,000 tons of high-grade aluminum.

A start was made this year at Bombay's state docks on building a drilling platform for the extraction of oil in deep-water coastal regions known as the "Bombay vault", where major oil reserves have been expored with the assistance of Soviet scientists. In the forthcoming 5-year period oil extraction in India is planned to increase from 11 million to 20 million tons. About 50 percent of this is to come from the new oilfield.

The "cosmic heights" have also become a sphere for our cooperation. In 1975, a Soviet rocket put the first Indian satellite into orbit. Preparations are now nearing completion for the next stage of the joint space development program--the launching of a second earth satellite built by Indian scientists is being prepared.

The great scale and depth of the plans is also indicated by the successful results of this year's work of the Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which examined new possibilities for mutually advantageous, multifaceted cooperation and outlined a long-term program defining our economic ties up to 1990.

The volume of trade between our countries has also increased appreciably. The fifth Soviet-Indian long-term trade agreement for 1976-1980 envisages a trade increase of between 50 and 100 percent. In 1977, it already amounted to more than R900 million, increasing 40 percent during that year.

India today is the USSR's biggest trading partner among the developing countries.

In the course of the Soviet-Indian meetings during Indian Prime Minister M. Desai's visit to the USSR and during the exchange of official visits by the two countries' foreign ministers, it was confirmed once again that fruitful cooperation aimed at strengthening peace and international security and against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination has become a firm part of the practice of relations between our states. The USSR and India occupy close positions on many topical international problems, including disarmament, detente, and others.

Our countries' peace-loving efforts and initiatives, as before, serve as an important factor exerting a substantial influence on improving the international situation, firmly establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence and countering the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

PEKING, U.S. 'HAND IN HAND' THWARTING PHILIPPINE POLICY

LD022038Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Dec 78

[Text] The leaders of a pro-Peking extremist group are standing trial in Manila.

(Personary Equisona) and his 95 accomplices are charged with preparing a revolt and with arms smuggling into the country. The court has established, our observer Nikolay Romanov says, that the group was involved in many acts of terrorism and subversion. The rebels openly proclaimed a course for the overthrow by arms of the government of President Marcos. They terrorised and looted the local population committed acts of subversion at factories. They murdered government officials and farmers' activists in a bid to torpedo the agrarian reform. The court has produced ample evidence of close contacts between the Maoist group and Peking's agents. They carried Chinese-made arms and propaganda literature. As it guides and finances insurgents, the Peking leadership is seeking to exert pressure also on other countries in the region. The Peking leaders regard rebels as an important means of promoting their expansionist policy, and they are fully determined to use this means in the future. That was reaffirmed by one of the Chinese leaders, Teng Hsiao-ping during a recent visit to Thailand. China, Teng Hsiao-ping declared, will give further support to pro-Peking groups in Southeast Asia. It is understandable that such a statement will hardly reassure the public of the Philippines which follows with concern an increase in subversive activities in the country. Besides, schemes by the Maoists are not the only source of concern for the people in the Philippines.

It is a known fact that United States imperialist circles unceremoniously use political and economic pressure on that country. In a bid to push the Philippines off the road to independence it has chosen, Washington actively supports those elements in the country that oppose the policy of President Marcos. In a somewhat strange display of concern about the future of opposition figures, Washington is even prepared to take some of them under its protection. The former Senator Benigno Aquino, for one, enjoyed this kind of protection as an innocent victim of repression, yet shortly afterward Benigno Aquino admitted that he had closely cooperated with the CIA. More than that, the American agent generously financed the Maoist movement in the Philippines and helped to build up its armed formations. In short, Peking and Washington act hand in hand as they try to prevent the Philippine leadership from carrying out its independent policies. Such methods as interference in the home affairs of an independent country and the subversion are characteristic of the secret alliance between the Maoists and imperialism.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD061131Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

Dear Comrades:

On the third anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people send to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government and the whole of the fraternal Lao people warm greetings and cordial congratulations.

With the victory of the national democratic revolution and the proclamation of the republic, Laos entered a qualitatively new stage of its history--a stage of free and independent development along the path of building socialism. Relying on the fraternal support and selfless assistance of the socialist community countries and progressive forces throughout the world the Lao people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the People's Revolutionary Party--are successfully creating a new social and political system and are implementing fundamental socioeconomic and cultural transformations. The LPDR's vigorous foreign policy activity is contributing to the growth of its prestige in the international arena. Consistently advocating the development of neighborly relations among Southeast Asian countries and resolutely upholding its sovereignty in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and the forces of international reaction, the LPDR, together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is making a big contribution to strengthening peace in this part of Asia, and to the struggle for democracy, progress and socialism.

There is no doubt that the courageous and hard-working people of Laos will cope successfully with the great tasks of building a socialist society set by the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and Soviet Government will continue, as in the past, to contribute in every way to the strengthening of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the LPRP and the LPDR for the good of both our countries' peoples.

In commemorating with you the proclamation of the LPDR we sent to you, dear comrades, and to the fraternal Lao people as a whole wishes for further success on the path of building socialism.

May the fraternal friendship between our parties and between the Soviet and Lao peoples grow stronger and flourish.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; A. Kosygin

Phomvihan Interview

LD061551Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Today, the Lao people celebrate theirnational holiday--the day of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic. On 2 December 1975, after many years of courageous struggle, the Lao working people adopted the historic decision liquidating the outdated monarchy and creating the Lao People's Democratic Republic. [LPDR]

On the eve of Laos' national holiday, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of Laos, gave an interview to Ye. Fadeyev, PRAVDA correspondent in the LPDR.

[Question] What can you tell PRAVDA readers about the most significant events that have taken place in the 3 years since the republic's proclamation?

[Answer] The Lao people won a historic victory as a result of their selfless,protracted struggle for independence and freedom against the colonialists and imperialist aggressors. The national democratic revolution in our country ended with this victory. It entered a new period--the period of building socialism. Although in the past 3 years we have encountered numerous difficulties, thanks to the LPRP's correct course and leadership and the determination and courage of the army and the multinational Lao people, we have been able to attain great and fundamental successes in many spheres. As an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, Laos has encountered constant intrigues and subversive actions from the vestiges of Lao reaction. Thanks to the revolutionary vigilance of the armed forces, security forces and entire people, our enemies' subversive activity was rebuffed. The groups of saboteurs and spies were destroyed, the country's sovereignty and independence were guaranteed and disorders hindering the Lao people's new, peaceful life were eliminated.

We are paying attention to question of raising the masses' revolutionary consciousness and the people's unity in defending the gains of socialism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of the alliance of workers and peasants, galvanizing the activity of public organizations, and strengthening the people's power locally.

In the period since its foundation, the republic has achieved great successes in consolidating the national economy. Good results have been achieved in agriculture and forestry. Attention is being paid to cultivating both, harvesting rice and other crops and raising livestock. The movement to install short and medium-length irrigation channels has developed considerably. As a result, we have been able to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares in many regions of the country. Since the LPRP Central Committee Politburo adopted a resolution on the formation of agricultural cooperatives, the creation and consolidation of collective farms have been carried out particularly rapidly. Industry is developing. New enterprises designed to boost agriculture and forestry, develop handicraft industry and improve the people's well-being have been restored and constructed.

In the cultural sphere, great attention is being paid to education, the people's enlightenment and production and vocational training. The movement to liquidate illiteracy and improve the entire population's cultural standards has become widespread in the republic. The number of students and teachers is increasing annually. Progress is also being made in health services: There are hospitals in almost all districts and regions, and systematic efforts in disease prevention, and to hygiene and santiation are underway. We are healing those people who were infected with the social vices of the old system and are reeducating them. Many of them have regained their good name, mastered a profession and are making as great a contribution as they can to the rebuilding of a wonderful, new life.

In creating a new society the LPDR is pursuing a policy of cooperation with all fraternal socialist countries, coming our for cohesion among all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and against aggression, expansionism, hegemonism, imperialism and the forces of international reaction.

The republic enjoys solidarity with the forces of socialism, revolution and progress throughout the world.

[Question] On what problems are the LPRP and the republic's government now concentrating their attention?

[Answer] Laos is building socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development. A complication is that our economy is based on separate, small-scale economic units that have been affected by the consequences of the aggressive, imperialist war. In addition, in the past 2 years the country has been stricken by unprecedented drought and floods that have caused tremendous material damage. Taking all this into account, the party and government have set the following priority tasks:

Activating agriculture and forestry, which form the basis for developing the republic's industry. Paying special attention to the creation and consolidation of existing cooperative farms and introducing modern technology to agriculture and forestry. Increasing the volume of industrial production in order to prepare for future large-scale socialist production and to make socialist production relations dominant in the national economy. Restoring roads more rapidly, building new roads and improving transportation. All this is designed to improve the people's material and cultural living standards.

One of the main directions of our work is the ideological and cultural revolution. Above all it is necessary to increase the movement to liquidate illiteracy. Attention must be paid to improving our cadres' knowledge--from the lowest echelon to provincial leaders. The training of teachers at all levels must be improved and study programs and textbooks must be transformed in such a way as to accord with modern scholastic requirements. We will pay special attention to the nationalities question. We will improve the living conditions of the national minorities and train skilled cadres from among them.

One of the main tasks facing us is consolidating our national defense and safeguarding the motherland's security, sovereignty and independence, The building of socialism in the LPDR must be linked with the defense of socialist gains, and the development of the economy must be linked with the consolidation of national defense. The business of safeguarding the country's national security must become the business of the entire Lao people. At the same time, the armed forces and security forces must contribute to boosting the country's economy and must activate their agitation and propaganda work among all strata of the population, particularly with respect to questions of expanding agricultural production and turning to cooperative management of the economy.

In the foreign policy sphere we will firmly follow our former course. We will make every effort to consolidate solidarity and cooperation with all socialist states and to have special, firm relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We will continue to resolutely uphold the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the struggle of the working class in capitalist countries to attain their democratic rights and improve their living conditions.

We will resolutely struggle against the infamous activity of the imperialists and the forces of international reaction and support all people struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We will strive to make our contribution to the consolidation of unity and solidarity within the framework of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We have established relations with states having different political systems based on mutual respect of sovereignty and independence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

[Question] How do you assess Soviet-Lao relations at the present stage? What would you like to convey to the Soviet people?

[Answer] All progressive mankind recently celebrated the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was an event of enormous historical importance opening up a new era--the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale.

Thanks to their selfless revolutionary struggle and constructive efforts the Soviet people have transformed their country into a great power, the bulwark and hope of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces. The peoples of the world will never forget how Soviet people, suffering tremendous losses in World War II, accomplished a wonderful and unprecedented feat--ridding mankind of the fascist yoke and creating conditions for the world socialist system to be born and for many countries to win peace, freedom and independence. We Lao are deeply moved when we speak of the significance of the Great October Revolution and the Soviet Union's experience for the Lao revolution.

We are proud that the fraternal relations that have long existed between the USSR and Laos are constantly strengthening and developing. The Lao people will remember forever the tremendous and effective aid and support the Soviet Union gave them during the national liberation struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Since the formation of the LPDR, the USSR has continued to give our people invaluable, multifaceted aid. The fraternal friendship between our two countries based on the principles of socialist internationalism is constantly strengthening. We believe that this is an important factor in building socialism in Laos, and we will do everything in our power to insure that these friendly relations continue to develop.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the attainment of great new successes in the great cause of building communism in the Soviet Union and in the consolidation of peace and socialism throughout the world.

May friendship, cohesion and cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR strengthen and develop!

Vientiane Rally

LD070937Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Vientiane, 2 December, TASS--A rally of many thousands of working people was held in the Lao capital to mark the third anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Present at the rally were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister of the LPDR; Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the LPDR; and other party and state leaders.

These 3 years have been full of difficulties and tests, the participants in the rally noted, but under the wise leadership of the LPRP the Lao people have overcome the severe consequences of the war and, despite the obstacles created by the forces of imperialism and reaction, have achieved great successes in implementing socioeconomic transformations, peaceful socialist building and strengthening the country's defense capability.

It was stressed in speeches that in the past 3 years the republic's international prestige has strengthened. The friendship and cooperation treaty between the LPDR and Vietnam has given new impetus developing special relations of friendship and solidarity between the fraternal countries and helps to strengthen the positions of socialism in Southeast Asia. The speakers expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the Vietnamese Communist Party, the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and the Marxist-Leninist parties, governments and peoples of other fraternal countries for their important assistance and support in the cause of defending the Lao revolution and building socialism on Lao soil.

The participants in the rally warmly welcomed the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR Government appeal to the Lao people on the national holiday.

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW051215Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The Vietnamese economic delegation began talks in Moscow today to discuss possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation. Some 40 factories, power stations, mines and other enterprises in key economic sectors will be built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance during the current 5-year plan lasting until 1981. The largest among these is the 1.7 million-kilowatt Da River hydroelectric plant.

Earlier, the Soviet Union helped Vietnam build 185 industrial and other projects. They supply 25 percent of the power, nearly 90 percent of the coal and all of the fertilizers.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY 'ELEMENTS' SCORED FOR CLAIMS TO KURILS

LD061511Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "An Improper Position"]

[Text] Tokyo, December--The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" containing the regrettably well-known anti-Soviet article has galvanized the activity of overt and covert enemies of our country. Guided by shady political calculations, the opponents of Soviet-Japanese neighborliness are seeking to fuel revanchist sentiments in Japan. For this purpose fresh attempts are being made to draw the Japanese public into the so-called "movement for the return of the northern territories" whose organizers, the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and government bodies, are making knowingly unfounded and illegal territorial claims against the USSR.

The point of these claims is to create among the Japanese public the idea that some unresolved territorial issue exists in Japanese-Soviet relations and that this issue is to be discussed further, despite the Soviet Government's absolutely clear position, which excludes any revision whatsoever of the borders that were created as a result of World War II and the military routing of Japanese militarism.

In this connection attention is also attracted by the improper activity of certain anti-Soviet elements in the ranks of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP]. These elements have recently been seeking to involve Japanese socialists and trade union activists in a nationalist anti-Soviet campaign which is alien to the interests of the Japanese working people. What, if not this, is demonstrated by the appearance in JSP headquarters of some document entitled "Basic Views of the Northern Territories", whose authors urge the party leadership to make claims on the Kuril Islands?

It is clear from local press reports that the initiators of this hullabaloo are primarily people known for their close links with Peking. Among them is, for instance, (Seiti Simodayre), deputy chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee, who heads the commission for relations with China. It is significant that the first time (Simodayre) m made territorial claims against the Soviet Union was immediately after his visit to Peking in January 1976, which indicates quite clearly where the anti-Soviet wind in the JSP headquarters is blowing from.

Seeking to divert the attention of the progressive Japanese public away from Peking's unattractive position which is aimed at support for the Japanese-U.S. military "security treaty" and for the militarization of Japan, people like (Simodayre) are proceeding to deliberately fuel an anti-Soviet hulabaloo. It is precisely for this purpose that they have recently been trying to organize rallies in various regions of the country, of which the "meeting" recently organized in the city of Nemuro on the island of Hokkaido, can serve as an example.

Attention is attracted here by the obvious desire of those who organized the intrigues to convince the Japanese public that the latest hullabaloo that they have started does not contradict the JSP's proclaimed course of friendship with the Soviet Union and that their territorial claims are not detrimental to Soviet-Japanese neighborliness. But what can such propaganda be called if not demagoguery? It accords with the interests of the bellicose, expansionist and imperialist forces in Japan, with the interests of Peking's leaders who are fully encouraging Japanese militarism and nationalism, and with the interests of the U.S. ruling circles, who miss no opportunity to hamper the strengthening of Japanese-Soviet neighborliness.

Of course, these irresponsible actions do not reflect the sentiments of the majority of JSP activists nor of the trade unions alined with the JSP, which have for a number of years made efforts aimed at deepening mutual understanding and friendly fraternal contacts with the Soviet public. Representatives of this unhealthy current in the JSP ranks are also continuing now to rebuff the revanchist intrigues. At their insistence, for instance, at the end of the debate at a session of the JSP's Central Executive Committee on 30 November, a proposition concerning claims to "four islands" in the Kuril chain was removed from the party's draft foreign policy program that had been prepared for confirmation at the forthcoming party congress. Unfortunately, however, there isn't enough consistency on this issue in the JSP Central Executive Committee leadership's position. How else can it be explained that the same document juxtaposes slogans about strengthening "peace" and "friendship" with the Soviet Union with formulas about the party leadership's intention if not at this particular moment then in the longer term to advance claims to "all the Kuril Islands"? Evidently, a certain section of the JSP leadership has yielded to the pressure of the reactionary forces and having strayed from class positions, has found itself enmeshed in nationalist, bourgeois prejudices.

All this is deeply alarming the Japanese socialists who are aware of the undesirable consequences to which the activation of anti-Soviets in the ranks of the Japanese workers movement could lead. After all, it is essentially a question of an encroachment on the bonds of friendship linking the Japanese and Soviet working people and of ill-intentioned intrigues by Peking's agents who are seeking to undermine Japanese-Soviet neighborliness and thereby complicate the situation in the Far East. The fundamental interests of the Japanese working masses require that the sallies by the Soviet Union's enemies, under whateverguise they may operate, be resolutely rebuffed.

JAPANESE DIET DEPUTIES VISIT MOSCOW, MEET SHITIKOV

LD051701Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Japan"]

[Text] A group of Japanese Diet deputies headed by Y. Kono, chairman of the New Liberal Club Party, was in Moscow 21-24 November at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The guests visited A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Parliamentary Group, and had meetings and talks in the USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATIONS ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET FAR EAST

LD061129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties, a delegation of Korean Workers Party [KWP] party workers, headed by (Kho Myon Sul), secretary of the North Hamgyong KWP Provincial Committee, was in Khabarovskiy Kray 23 - 30 November. The delegation familarized itself with the work experience of Kray party organizations.

TASS REPORTS PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN VENEZUELAN ELECTION

LD052238Y Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

["New President Elected"--TASS headline]

[Text] Caracas, December 5, TASS--Although the votes count is not yet completed, preliminary results show that Luis Herrera Campins, candidate of the Partido Social-Cristiano--COPEI, ensured for himself a relative majority necessary to be elected president of Venezuela. He received 47 percent of the votes in the general election held last Sunday in this Latin American country.

His chief opponent, Luis Pinerua, a representative of another major political force of the country--the ruling Party Action Democratica--received 41 percent of the votes.

The elected president is 53 years old. He is a prominent politician and member of the national leadership of the Partido Social-Cristiano--COPEI. From 1971 to 1977 he was general secretary of the Christian Democratic Organisation of America.

Speaking at his first press-conference after the election L. Herrera Campins said that his government would maintain existing friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries and develop cooperation with them in economic, cultural, scientific and other areas.

During his election campaign, L. Herrera Campins repeatedly spoke out in favour of detente, against the arms race, in favour of equal international cooperation. In the field of domestic policy he promised to take measures to ensure economic growth and improve the economic position of the popular masses.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET PEACE POLICY

LD011714Y Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bogota, December 1, TASS--Diego Uribe Vargas, the foreign minister of Colombia, assessed positively the important initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community aimed at strengthening peace and international security. He stressed in an interview to a TASS correspondent that the Soviet Union's accession to the Tlatelolco Treaty on banning nuclear weapons in Latin America was received with approval by the governments and public circles of that region.

The foreign minister of Colombia noted specially the outstanding role played by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the effort to consolidate peace and ease international tensions. He pointed out that the call of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community urging all states to stop further work on the development of new types of mass annihilation weapon, particularly the neutron bomb, gives the peoples hope that the establishment of lasting world peace will release huge material and manpower resources for solving such urgent problems as hunger, poverty and diseases.

The peace initiatives of the USSR and other participants of the Warsaw Treaty, Diego Uribe Vargas said in conclusion, testify convincingly that the progressive and democratic forces are counteracting resolutely the menace of an all devastating nuclear conflict.

POWER MINISTER SPEECH TO SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES 29 NOV

LD061459Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy P.S. Neporozhniy, minister of power and electrification, Nurekskiy electoral okrug Tadzhik SSR, at 29 November Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities session]

[Excerpt] The world's largest GES, the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, with a capacity of 6.5 million kilowatts, is being constructed on the Yenisey, and its first unit with a capacity of 650,000 kilowatts will be commissioned this year. A large new energy and industrial complex is being constructed in the Sayan mountains based on the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the construction of very large nuclear power stations of 6 million kilowatts each such as the Kursk, Chernobyl, Smolensk, Ignalina and other power stations, with reactors with unit capacities of 1-1.5 million kilowatts each, has been launched. The accelerated construction of large-scale GES's is also underway: The Ingursk, Cheboksary, Nizhnekamsk, Nurek and others. The flow-line construction of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk coal-burning thermal power stations, using cheap coal extracted by the open-cast method, has been started and the construction of large power stations operating on local by-product gas is being carried out in Tyumen. Power transmission lines of 1.15 million volts AC and 1.5 million volts DC (the Ekibastuz-center line) are being installed.

To further substantially reduce expenditures of organic fuel on the generation of electric and thermal energy and to improve the country's fuel and energy balance as a whole, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has elaborated and is implementing a long-term program for the development of the power industry which envisages increasing electricity generation at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations to 1 trillion kilowatt-hours within the next 10-12 years, which will make it possible to save up to 300 million tons of a scarce organic fuel annually. To achieve this, over this period the capacity of the country's nuclear power stations must be brought up to 100 million kilowatts and that of hydroelectric power stations to 90 million kilowatts.

Power engineers believe that in 1979 and 1980 every condition should be created for resolving the tasks of radically changing the development of the power industry both qualitatively and quantitatively. It is essential here to insure the commissioning of 14 million kilowatts of new capacities in 1979 and 17 million kilowatts in 1980.

Esteemed Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum resolution on the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1979 oblige the party, soviet and economic organizations to eliminate unproductive holdups and losses by every means, to seek thrifty expenditure of materials, fuel, electricity and all material and financial resources and manpower, and to improve the work standard aimed at increasing efficiency and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy.

In his profoundly reasoned and rich speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed to the need to increase responsibility for insuring a high degree of work efficiency in all sectors of the national economy. In our sector we still have large unused reserves for saving fuel and electricity. We still have considerable losses of electricity in the electricity grids. Work is lagging on the modernization of obsolete electric power stations and there are many other uncompleted works.

Allow me on behalf of the [illegible] million strong army of energy workers to assure you, comrade Deputies, and to assure the Supreme Soviet and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the country's energy workers will do everything to increase the sector's efficiency and to make a fitting contribution to the economic and social development of our mighty motherland! (applause)

29 NOV SOVIET OF THE UNION SPEECH BY DEPUTY KAZANETS

LD061619Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Abridged version of speech delivered by Deputy I.P. Kazanets, minister of ferrous metallurgy, Zhdanovskiy-Ilichevskiy electoral district, Donetskaya Oblast, at 29 November Soviet of the Union plan-budget debate]

[Excerpt] The ferrous metallurgy industry is tasked with increasing the country's steel production to 156.1 million tons in 1979. increasing finished rolled metal production by 3 million tons to 108.7 million tons, and insuring that the national economy's metal products requirements are met.

But, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum, it would be wrong--and very costly for the national economy--to resolve the problem of satisfying metal requirements only by the quantitative buildup of production. The rational utilization of metal in the national economy is a complex, intersectorial problem requiring efforts from both the metallurgical workers and the consumers of metal products. Now that metal production volumes in the country have reached an enormous scale and considerable expenditure is required to maintain the production level already achieved, it is essential to conduct a broader search for opportunities of saving ferrous metals, for their rational utilization and for application of progressive replacements for metal products.

We are permitting many shortcomings in the utilization of ferrous metals, comrades.

The facts show that considerable quantities of scrap metal and waste buildup at a number of enterprises and in many production facilities are not put into circulation promptly, corrode, and finally end up in city dumps, sink into the ground and are irretrievably lost. Considerable losses of metal occur on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the form of unreclaimed scrap, particularly in the Kazakh SSR and remote regions of the RSFSR.

I fully support the proposal voiced with respect to the approval of the state plan for the development of the national economy and the state budget for 1979, which wholly and fully accord with Soviet people's interests and the tasks of the further consolidation of our motherland's might.

KISELEV SPEAKS AT SOVIET OF THE UNION 30 NOV SESSION

LD061415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

["Abridged account" of speech by Deputy T.Ya. Kiselev, Vitebskiy electoral okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast, delivered on 30 November in the Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of this session will have an important place in the multifaceted work of the party and the entire people on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In his exceptionally pithy and well-argued speech at that plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a profound, comprehensive analysis of the country's economic and social development during the elapsed part of the 5-year plan, clearly outlined the primary long-term tasks of economic and cultural building and pointed out ways of implementing them.

As in many parts of the country, the weather conditions in Belorussia this year, especially during the harvest, were not good for farmers. But even in these difficult conditions the average yield per hectare was 26.2 quintals of grain and pulse crops and 186 quintals of potatoes, thanks to the accumulated experience of organization and the selfless labor of the workers and kolkhoz members and the great assistance from city dwellers.

It must be said that these indicators might have been higher. However, unfortunately we failed to avoid losses, and considerable ones at that. One reason for this was that farms did not have the requisite amount of harvesting equipment and transport facilities. What is more, they were not always used in a highly productive manner. I think that greater consideration should be given to all this by USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture when determining the size of deliveries of harvesting equipment and transport facilities to the republic's agriculture.

Comrade Deputies! The draft state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1979 envisage the further development of the economy, science and culture of the country and all the union republics. I support the proposal approving these very important documents with the amendments and additions made by the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' commissions.

We will work hard to find possibilities of exceeding the 1979 plan targets in order to guarantee the successful completion of the 5-year plan. At the same time, we need the help of USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and certain union ministries to insure that the production capacities created in the republic, particularly those producing consumer goods, are more fully utilized.

GARBUZOV WINDS UP DEBATE AT 30 NOV SOVIET OF UNION SESSION

LD061403Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Apparent text of "winding-up speech" delivered on 30 November at sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The 1979 USSR state budget, which was submitted for the USSR Supreme Soviet's examination and confirmation, has been examined in detail by the budget-planning and sector commissions of the Soviet of the Union and has been approved unanimously by all the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have spoken.

The comprehensive examination of the budget at the USSR Supreme Soviet session showed that it has been compiled in accordance with the state plan for economic and social development and that it fully accords with the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The conclusions and directives expounded in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum must be made the foundation of the activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs.

It is essential to focus efforts on insuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 national economic plan and the fuller utilization of intensive factors of economic development--which will become yet another important link in the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Budget-Planning and sector commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers have submitted proposals on increasing state budget revenues by R138 million, including R101.7 million from the turnover tax, R34.3 million from payments from profits, R2 million from other revenues.

The USSR Sypreme Soviet commissions have proposed that of these resources which have been brought to light--taking account of the petitions of the union republic Councils of Ministers--R30 million be channeled into maternity and child welfare; R85.5 million into the acquisition of stock and equipment and into the capital repair of buildings for educational, cultural, public health and social welfare establishments in the countryside, in workers' settlements and in cities under rayon jurisdiction; R11.5 million into the provision of amenities in rayon centers, cities under rayon jurisdiction, and workers' settlements; and R11 million into the acquisition of stock and equipment and the capital repair of buildings for rural and settlement soviets.

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the aforementioned proposals and has instructed me to report to you that it agrees with the proposed amendments to certain items of the 1979 USSR state budget revenue and expenditure.

All the questions raised by the Budget-Planning and sector commissions, and also the requests and suggestions made by deputies at the USSR Supreme Soviet session will be carefully examined by the USSR Ministry of Finance, which will report its proposals relating to these to the USSR Council of Ministers. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies will be informed in due time of the measures taken on these issues.

Comrade deputies! The practical implementation of the tasks of building communism requires that management and administration methods be further improved, that organization and coordination in work in all production sectors be strengthened, that plan, production, and labor discipline be strictly observed, and that plans be fulfilled unconditionally in terms of all indicators.

The great successes achieved in the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the high political and labor activeness of Soviet people, and the broad development of mass socialist competition create firm confidence that the targets for the fourth year of the 5-year plan will be successfully fulfilled and that our country will take a major new step along the path of building communism. (applause)

A comparison of the above speech with the apparent text of the speech by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, concluding the Soviet of Nationalities session on 30 November published in IZVESTIYA 2 December Morning Edition p 3 reveals that the two speeches are substantially identical with the exception of the following three panagraphs:

[The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph one of this page:

["The CPSU Central Committee plenum set as a most important task of ministries and departments, party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives the further intensification of the struggle to enhance efficiency of social production and the quality of work, labor productivity and to introduce scientific and technical achievement and leading experience into production."

[The following two concluding paragraphs are substituted for the concluding two paragraphs of the item on page R4:

["Comrade Deputies! Socialist competition aimed at seeking out production reserves and bringing them into play and at seeking the most effective and economical ways of achieving good end results is developing on a broad scale throughout the county at the appeal of the party Central Committee.

["There is no doubt that the working people of our country, closely rallied around Lenin's party, will devote all their strength to the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the fourth year of the 5-year plan and will achieve new successes in the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. (applause)"]

BAYBAKOV SPEECH AT 30 NOV SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES DEBATE

LD061251Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Apparent text of 30 November USSR Supreme Soviet "Concluding Speech by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, in the Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The Soviet of Nationalities has comprehensively discussed the 1979 draft state plan for economic and social development, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The joint report of the Budget-Planning Commission and other standing commissions and deputies' speeches stressed that the 1979 plan is aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in the 10th 5-Year Plan and insures the further growth of the Soviet economy and an increase in material and cultural prosperity for the working people.

In discussing the plan, the Soviet of Nationalities deputies, reporting on the successful fulfillment of the current year's plan, devoted particular attention to shortcomings in our work and to the exploitation of reserves for increased production in order to improve efficiency on the basis of loading production capacities more fully; increasing labor productivity; insuring economical expenditure of material and financial resources; improving work quality at all levels of the national economy, as the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of this session demand.

Concrete proposals were proposed by deputies on improving the exploitation of production capacities in individual enterprises and on other reserves for increasing production efficiency. Individual shortcomings in the work of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations were criticized.

The standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities, proposing the ratification of the 1979 draft state plan for economic and social development, have sought out additional reserves and propose a R138.4-million retail price increase in the plan for production and sale of consumer goods. It is proposed to increase state budget income by R138 million. These reources, in the commissions' opinion, must be directed toward implementing additional maternity and child care measures; toward providing public services and amenities in rayon centers, cities subordinate to rayons and workers' settlements; toward acquisition of implements, equipment and major repairs for educational, cultural, health care and social security institutions as well as for village and settlement soviets. [paragraph continues]

Permit me to report to you, on the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, that all these proposals have been examined and adopted. Appropriate amendments will be incorporated in the 1979 plan.

Deputies who spoke devoted particular attention to the development of industry, transport and capital construction; increasing the production of certain types of products, especially consumer goods; and resolving a number of questions related to increasing the people's prosperity.

The joint report of the budget-planning, sector and other commissions and deputies' speeches correctly directed attention to the need for strict observance of state discipline at all levels of management of the national economy. This demand applies above all to the fulfillment of state plan targets, including targets for the current year, whose level of fulfillment largely predetermines work in 1979.

I wish to report that the USSR Council of Ministers is systematically examining the results of fulfillment of the state economic and social development plan. In particular, on the basis of the results of 10 months of 1978 the USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on ministries, departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to adopt the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in plan fulfillment.

Special attention was devoted to questions of capital construction and to ministries' adoption of the necessary measures to fulfill plans for commissioning fixed capital and production capacities and concentrating resources on projects nearing completion. Here the USSR Gossnab, with the USSR Gosplan and supply ministries, are instructed to examine the provision of equipment, materials and sets of articles for projects nearing completion.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments are also instructed to adopt measures to fulfill 1978 targets on commissioning apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, clinics and children's preschool institutions.

In elaborating the 1979 draft plan the USSR Council of Ministers examined the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructions of 29 August 1978 and relevant materials from standing commissions in connection with the fulfillment of the plan for the production and quality improvement of consumer goods and, in particular, insuring the necessary development of light industry sectors, increasing furniture output, and also further improving the working and living conditions of workers, and other questions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 7 September 1978 resolution, as well as the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the plan for 1979, provide for targets for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the union republic Councils of Ministers in increasing the production, improving the quality and extending the product mix of consumer goods and also accelerating the technical reequiping of existing enterprises, allocating equipment and other material and technical resources for this purpose.

The draft plan for the development of light industry in 1979 provides for further equipping enterprises in the sector with modern equipment. About R1 billion is allotted for this purpose, which will make it possible to step up the rate of replacing outdated equipment and at the same time to improve working conditions.

As a result of examining the draft plan in the USSR Council of Ministers, the possibility was established of increasing the rise in production of group B output, as I mentioned in my report, from 4 percent in 1978 to 5.4 percent next year.

Permit me to dwell on certain proposals put forward by deputies at the present session.

In the joint report and in the speeches of Deputies Kalashnikov, Kayris and others the need was indicated, with justice, to increase the concentration of capital investments, reduce incomplete construction work, and improve the organization of construction production.

In the resolution adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers on the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1979, USSR ministries, state committees and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to adopt measures to severely limit the number of newly started construction projects. The All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and the USSR Gosbank are instructed to strictly monitor the fulfillment of requirements on including new construction projects in the plan. The same resolution prohibits starts in 1979 on the construction of administrative buildings as well as the construction of other nonproduction projects whose erection is not a primary necessity.

Ministries and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to establish plans for subdepartmental organizations, for the commissioning of production capacities and totals for construction commodity output on construction sites carrying out their activity on the basis of the Belorussian method.

It must be noted that several construction organizations continue in their work to underexploit construction industry production capacities and to dissipate manpower and material resources over a large number of construction sites--a practice which negatively impact schedules for commissioning projects nearing completion. Measures must be adopted to prevent such shortcomings in the future.

Many deputies devoted great attention to questions of agricultural development in their speeches, noting successes achieved in 1978 and proposing practical measures for implementing the decisions of the party Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. We must note the state approach of deputies who spoke of great reserves in agriculture, particularly with respect to increasing the yield of agricultural crops and stockraising productivity, reducing the wastage of agricultural produce and making better use of machinery.

Deputy Neporozhniy requests that in fulfilling the plan for 1979 additional means be sought for increasing ground work for the construction of nuclear power stations. I must report that during discussion of the plan for 1979 the USSR Council of Ministers allotted additional capital investments of R90 million for ground work for nuclear power stations in order to commission them in 1980-1981. At the same time it is necessary to draw the attention of the Ministry of Power and Electrification to the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the plan for constructing nuclear power stations in 1977-1978.

Deputy Asatiani considers with justice that the time has come to call to strict account those leaders who disregard the observance of contract commitments. From 1978 in industry and material supply account will be taken of the fulfillment of commitments in supplying produce--which will make it possible for leaders of ministries and departments to correctly assess the state of plan discipline in the fulfillment of state plans.

Deputies Kayris, Osetrov and others, in their speeches, devoted attention to the production of consumer goods. The plan for 1979 provides for a significant increase in their production. Union republic Councils of Ministers and local soviets must devote more attention to the maximum exploitation of local raw materials sources and to increasing the production of consumer goods by this means.

Deputy Duysheyev made a proposal on speeding up the construction of the power transmission line from Frunze to Bystrovka. The completion of this line is planned for 1980, taking into account that as yet only 15 percent of the total estimated cost of constructing that line has been assimilated.

Deputy Muradyan's speech raised the question of fuller loading existing production capacities in machinebuilding enterprises. An increase in machinebuilding output is blocked by limited resources of rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals. In these conditions an important means of increasing machinebuilding output must be to seek reserves for saving material resources.

Deputy Donenbayeva raised the question of improving the drinking water supply in several settlements in Justanayskaya Oblast, as well as increasing the production and delivery of attachments for K-700 type tractors for agriculture. In Kustanayskaya Oblast the construction is taking place of the first phase of the Kustanayskiy and Presnovskiy water pipelines, to be completed in 1980. In 1979 176 km of water pipelines will be constructed on these projects, which is significantly more than in 1978.

The production of attachments for K-700 tractors is developing rapidly with every year, and their range is increasing. The total output of the whole range of attachments for these tractors, including trailers, will approximately double in 1979 in comparison with 1975.

At the same time the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding, the Ministry of Automotive Industry and the Kazakh Council of Ministers must adopt measures to eliminate laggardness in the production of certain attachments for K-700 and T-150 type tractors.

Comrade Deputies! During discussion proposals were also put forward on other important questions of economic and cultural building. Permit me to report, on the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, that all the proposals indicated in the conclusions of the budget-planning and other standing commissions and in deputies' speeches will be examined attentively and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The discussion of the state plan for economic and social development for 1979 at the present USSR Supreme Soviet session and the attentive and critical examination of the most important questions of the country's economic development show the deputies' deep interest in finding ways of implementing more fully the tasks outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. This makes it possible to express confidence that the plan for 1979 will be adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and approved by all our people. [applause]

DEPUTIES ADDRESS SUPREME SOVIET 1 DEC ON CITIZENSHIP LAW

LD061457Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1410 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report on the final sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

It was a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The deputies examined the draft law on USSR citizenship. The report on this matter was delivered by Deputy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Now you will hear the recorded speeches of deputies who took part in the debates on the draft law on USSR citizenship.

The floor is given to Deputy Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU:

[Prokhorov--begin recording] Comrade Deputies, in implementing the general perspective for the development of Soviet society, which was formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress, our party is persistently and consistently improving socialist democracy as a most important condition for the successful construction of communism. Immense work is being done to implement the socio-economic program for developing the country and the peace program by the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and personally by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Under his supervision and with his direct participation, on the basis of Lenin's teaching, the democratic foundations of society are being deepened and precise demands on state and public organs, officials and citizens are being worked out.

The draft law on USSR citizenship, which has been submitted for the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a new step along the road of further developing the Soviet state's democratic principles.

Each article and line of the draft law reveals the communist essense of our country's law, lifts high the significance and dignity of a USSR citizen and stresses his responsibility to the people.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the law establishes common citizenship; every citizen of any union republic is a citizen of the Soviet Union.

The concept of citizen in (?people's) consciousness has always been linked with deep feeling and boundless devotion to one's homeland and people. However, the word citizen acquired genuinely sociopolitical meaning only after the Great October Socialist Revolution when, in the definition of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the actual opportunity to use democratic rights and freedoms was insured for the immense majority of the population--the working classes.

It was precisely from this main gain of the Great October Socialist Revolution that there arose and strengthened that new content and that profound concept of citizen that no society can secure for its citizens except a socialist one.

The provisions in the new law that citizenship is equal for all Soviet citizens thereby reaffirms the supreme principle of socialist democracy--the principle of absolute equality in all spheres of life of Soviet society.

Today, when one reads again the text of the new law we are discussing, and compares it with our real life, one wants to say that Soviet man is a citizen of a country where authority belongs to the people and to a society whose banner is inscribed with a slogan of immense social significance: All for man, in the name of man.

In unanimously approving the new law, the Soviet trade unions hold that it will be a great contribution to accomplishing the tasks set by our party's 25th congress, of further strengthening the legal foundations of our country's state and public life; it will help educate people in a spirit of unswerving fulfillment of their sacred duty: to be loyal to the socialist homeland, to strengthen its might and prestige, and to hold high the honor and dignity of the Soviet citizen. [applause] [end recording]

[Unidentified voice] The floor is given to Deputy Terebilov [USSR minister of justice].

[Terebilov--begin recording] Esteemed Comrade Deputies, the Constitution, the fundamental law, sets out the social, political and economic essence of the state, the system and structure of government, and also declares the main rights and obligations of citizens. The logical continuation of the Constitution is the law on citizenship, which defines the persons recognized by the state as its citizens, who can acquire citizenship, and who can lose it and how. In this law the state also declares that it will protect and defend those whom it recognizes as its citizens, wherever they might be.

Way back in 1917 the decree on abolishing estates was adopted in our country and a single name was established for the entire population of Russia: citizens of the Russian republic. This was an act of immense political significance; it meant that the workers and peasants of Russia were no longer subjects, I stress subjects, without rights, of this most illustrious [word indistinct] great sovereign, emperor, autocrat of all the Russias and so on and so forth, but full and equal citizens of the new Soviet state.

The decree abolishing estates and the other acts which resolved the main questions of citizenship played no small part in our country's life. In 1938, in connection with the adoption of the Constitution 2 years before, the current citizenship law was adopted. Forty years have elapsed. Our state has taken one more step in its development. A new Constitution has been adopted and, as its logical continuation, its legal continuation, the draft new law on citizenship, which, apart from other questions, includes everything new and important on this question that has occurred since 1938, has been submitted to this session of the Supreme Soviet.

What would I like to say about the essence of the draft under discussion?

First, the draft of the law under discussion fully accords with the Constitution. All the provisions of this draft law, in our opinion, also are in complete accordance with those obligations that the Soviet Union has taken on itself in signing the relevant international treaties, agreements and conventions.

For instance, one of the most important international legal documents, the universal Declaration on Human Rights, proclaims: All people are born free and equal in their dignities and rights. It goes on to say: Every person has a right to citizenship. These provisions in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which the Soviet Union signed, are very important and humane.

We note with satisfaction that it is precisely in this spirit that Article (?10) of the draft under discussion, which establishes all-embracing grounds for acquiring USSR citizenship, was formulated. It mentions the possibility of acquiring USSR citizenship through birth, as a result of adopting citizenship, on the grounds provided for in international treaties and so on.

Thus, our law creates all the conditions under which every person in the Soviet Union has the real right to citizenship.

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights also points out that no one can arbitrarily be deprived of his citizenship or of the right to change his citizenship. This provision of the general declaration also conforms completely to the texts of Articles 17 and 18 of our draft, which provide precise definitions of the legal foundations for giving up citizenship and being deprived of citizenship.

Unlike some Western countries, where the question of giving up citizenship is resolved by individual officials, the draft of our law under discussion establishes that such decisions are made collectively and by such a high body of state authority as the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the union republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums. This is an additional and reliable guarantee of legality in resolving such important questions.

Let us turn to another international document, the Civil And Political Rights Pact, which was also ratified by the Soviet Union.

Article 24 of this pact points out that every child, without discrimination, has the right to measures of protection demanded by his position, on the part of his family, society and state. It goes on: Every child has the right to acquire citizenship.

The implementation of this principle stands out in Articles 12, 13, 14 (?and 21) of the draft under discussion. These articles examine all possible cases of defining the citizenship of a child. The [word indistinct] (?answers) listed in the articles are imbued with concern for children's civil rights.

The International Convention on Married Women's Citizenship was adopted in 1957. It was also ratified by the Soviet Union. In complete accordance with this convention, Article 4 of the draft under discussion says: The acquisition or loss of citizenship by one spouse does not entail a change in the citizenship of the other spouse. This is an important guarantee of the complete independence of each spouse.

One could continue this analysis. However, what has been said makes it possible to affirm this time as well, in drawing up the law on citizenship, that the Soviet Union is complying precisely and consistently with its international legal obligations.

Second, of no small importance and, in our opinion, of fundamental significance is the legislative regularization of the legal position of what are called persons without citizenship. This is dealt with in Article 9 of the draft law.

Such people, who for various reasons are not citizens of the Soviet Union and have no proof of citizenship of other states, do, indeed, live in the Soviet Union. (?It can be) said [word indistinct] that there are very few of these people; they probably do not make up even .01 percent of our population. That is true. However, our state also shows the necessary concern for this part of the population since this is not only a domestic problem but also an international one on which the UN institutions are doing a great deal of work.

In this connection, it is useful to recall the convention on reducing the number of noncitizens, which says in particular that each state is obliged to grant citizenship to any person born on its territory who would otherwise be (?stateless), that is, a person without a homeland. This was drawn up within the framework of the United Nations back in 1961.

The Soviet Union did not sign this convention, having in mind the presence of certain discriminatory articles in it. However, the convention's move toward reducing the number of people without citizenship conforms to our understanding of this problem. Therefore Article 13 of the draft points out that the child of persons without citizenship permanent reside in the USSR and who were born in the USSR is a citizen of the USSR. This is a new and extremely humane norm and it will really help reduce the number of people without citizenship in our country. This will conform to the spirit of the UN document about which I spoke.

Third, the humane and democratic nature of our draft law in convincingly indicated by the text of Article 1 of the draft which says, in particular, that USSR citizenship is equal for all Soviet citizens regardless of how it was acquired. This means that as soon as a person acquires Soviet citizenship he immediately, really and fully, enjoys all the rights of all those people who are USSR citizens by birth.

If one compares this provision in our draft with the legislation of some Western states, it is not difficult to see that our law is more objective. In some capitalist states the so-called naturalized citizens--those who have been given citizenship--are often subject to discrimination in matters concerning conditions of labor, housing and education; such as citizens of Latin American and Puerto Rican origin in the United States. Frequently there are formal, legal restrictions on these persons in the West. For instance, in the United States one has to have been a U.S. citizen no less than 7 or 9 years to be elected to Congress. In France naturalized citizens cannot be appointed to paid state posts for 5 years, and so on.

For us, such restrictions are unacceptable. Our state rejects the division of its citizens into full-and-equal and semi-full and-equal categories. If one is a citizen of the Soviet Union this means that one enjoys the same rights as all Soviet citizens.

Comrade Deputies, the draft law we are discussing today was placed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, when speaking at the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, among the most important legal acts stemming from the new USSR Constitution.

In our opinion, the political and legal content of the draft completely meets the requirements. Therefore, like the other comrades who have spoken, I propose that it be approved and ratified as a law of the USSR. [applause] [end recording]

[Unidentified voice] The floor is given to Deputy Paputin, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the USSR.

[Paputin--begin recording] Esteemed Comrade Deputies, the attention of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind is riveted on the capital of our homeland where the party Central Committee plenum has just ended and the 10th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is in progress. A profound impression was made on all of us by the striking and interesting speech at the plenum of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It provided a comprehensive analysis of the results of the immense constructive work by the party and people in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. It pinpointed the main questions on which attention must be concentrated in the struggle to further boost the economy and the welfare of Soviet people. It defined the main directions of the activity of party, administrative and economic organs in fulfilling the economic plan for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, in managing economic and cultural construction, give constant attention to questions of improving Soviet legislation and bringing it into complete accordance with modern demands. Soviet law reflects the main directions of the party's policy, constitutes a reliable instrument of state guidance of society, expresses the will of the people, and serves and protects their interests. The new USSR Constitution and the recently adopted constitutions of the union and autonomous republics are a wonderful example of this. The historic significance of these documents is determined not only by the fact that they legislatively enshrine the fundamental foundations of an advanced socialist society but also distinctly show the dynamics and goals of social development, the substantial tendencies, features and particularities of the present stage of the construction of communism.

Today we are discussing the draft law on USSR citizenship. In it the mutual relations of state and individual [words indistinct] the grounds and procedure for acquiring and losing Soviet citizenship are formulated from Marxist-Leninist and class positions. The draft is imbued with a spirit of profound respect and trust as well as the state's paternal concern for Soviet man, patriot of his homeland. The state assumes the defense and protection of citizens both on our territory and beyond it. To be a citizen of the world's first country of victorious socialism and the homeland of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is a great honor and a matter for much pride. In our country every Soviet person is sure of tomorrow. He knows that he will never be unemployed; his gifts and talents always will find application and deserved acknowledgement; he will never be left to the whim of fate in illness or old age and can be wholly assured of children's present and future. The working people in the capitalist countries can only dream about such rights.

As is known, our country developed under the banner of the Lenin decree on peace, under the badge of respect for the sovereignty of large and small peoples, and the extensive granting of democratic rights and freedoms to the working people. This policy has been consistently and unswervingly implemented for more than 60 years.

Our country [word indistinct] (?has proved to be) an exceptionally honest, reliable and conscientious partner in mutual relations with other states and peoples.

The Soviet Union included in its new Constitution all the fundamental principles of peaceful, neighborly and equal relations with other states which are contained in the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki. Compliance with them is obligatory now for all state and public organizations and for each citizen of our homeland.

In recent years there have been immense changes in international relations. There has been a considerable expansion in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations with the fraternal socialist countries and also with the developing and capitalist states. In this connection our country has taken a number of measures aimed at helping the further development of contacts among people. In particular, the procedure for arranging foreign trade has been simplified; the time taken in examining applications for departure abroad and entering the USSR has been reduced; the state duties on issuing foreign travel documents have been lowered; the examination and processing of applications on the right to obtain USSR citizenship has become more efficient; the internal affairs organs regard favorably requests from foreign citizens to enter the USSR and from Soviet citizens to travel abroad with the purpose of meeting with relatives, friends and acquaintances. The number of such trips in recent years has been increasing significantly.

Our country is strictly complying with the Helsinki accord on regarding **positively** and humanely the requests of citizens for reunification with members of their families. In recent years tens of thousands of persons have entered the USSR from various countries and obtained Soviet citizenship. They have all been given work and housing and have the same rights and freedoms as all USSR citizens. The overwhelming majority of citizens who apply to the internal affairs organs for visas to go abroad and be reunified with their families or from other motives--tourism, excursions, medical treatment--obtain such permission in accordance with established procedure. Such practice is in complete accordance with the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights which, in particular, also permits a restriction on citizens' right to leave their country in cases linked with preserving state security, public order, the health or morals of the population or the [words indistinct] of others.

This policy was once again confirmed in the Warsaw Pact declaration recently adopted in Moscow at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee. In this connection, the unsubstantiated and invented nature of the fuss about the notorious issue of human rights and the so-called dissidents, which was raised by certain Western imperialist circles and their propaganda machines as well as the Zionist organizations, is becoming particularly obvious.

The provocative campaign on the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is nothing more than gross slander and juggling of the facts, attempts at direct interference in the internal affairs of other states. Under this pretext some state figures of Western powers are hampering and curtailing in all ways discussion of the really vital and pressing problems of the present day: disarmament, the strengthening of peace and security, the development of cooperation and others. At the same time, the so-called defenders of human rights keep silent about the millions of unemployed in their own countries who are deprived of the elementary right to work, about the [word indistinct] race discrimination and exploitation [words indistinct], inequality of women, the working people's lack of access to education and free medical treatment, the rampage of crime, corruption and other [word indistinct] of capitalist society.

Comrade Deputies, the draft of the new law contains specific norms regulating the necessary totality of questions linked with USSR citizenship and fully meets the demands of the new Constitution. It undoubtedly will raise even higher the proud title of USSR citizen and will help increase every Soviet person's sense of responsibility to the people, society and state. [applause]

MORE ON PROKHOROV CITIZENSHIP SPEECH AT 1 DEC JOINT SESSION

LD061557Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report on speech by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov delivered at 1 December second joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities in debate on USSR draft law on USSR citizenship: "Brightest Democracy"]

[Excerpt] The more significant our successes in socioeconomic development and the democratization of social relations, the fuller and more real the rights of the Soviet people and the more deeply the Communist Party's ideas on strengthening peace and international security penetrate the people's masses, the broader is the stream of subtle lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Our opponents are trying to prevent the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations and to overturn the ideas of peace and peaceful cooperation advanced by socialism.

They are stockpiling and improving weapons for the people's mass destruction and encroaching on man's foremost right--the right to life. Only stable peace creates favorable conditions for insuring the social progress of all countries and peoples. This thesis has been reflected in numerous international documents. It was reaffirmed in the Warsaw Pact declaration adopted at the recent Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow. All Soviet people and our country's trade unions unanimously support and approve this document of exceptional importance, the ideas and aims of which the people of all countries and continents link to a peaceful life and creative labor.

The aims of our enemies' ideological sabotage are clear--to assail the prestige of the Soviet state, its laws and its order. By ignoring our successes and grossly juggling with and falsifying our reality, anti-Soviets seek to present socialism to the peoples of their countries in a distorted form and deliberately exaggerate the false thesis about the lack of freedom and democracy and the violation of human rights in the socialist countries.

But, however our opponents may grieve over the imperfection of socialism and however much they are concerned about "improving" and "humanizing" it, we proudly repeat Lenin's words that proletarian, socialist democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. Our state was, is and will be a state of the working people, a state for the working people, a state governed by the working people.

The Soviet people, Comrade Prokhorov went on, will never grant freedom of action aimed at restoring capitalist usages in our country or propagandizing war or bourgeois ideology and morality.

The new law we are to adopt fully accords with all the obligations stemming from the international laws ratified by the USSR. The law accords with the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the all-European Conference in Helsinki on Security and Cooperation.

PRAVDA HITS SHORTCOMINGS AT ELECTION, REPORT MEETINGS

LD051547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Businesslike Nature of a Party Discussion"]

[Text] The present report and election campaign in the party organizations is taking place at an important stage of the country's life. Behind us are 3 years of the 5-year plan. Packed with great and strenuous work in all sectors of the economy and culture, these 3 years have enriched each collective with valuable experience. But ahead lie new and complex tasks on whose solution depends the successful implementation of the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges. Assessing what has been done at its true value, the communists are seeking to learn lessons for the future from the experience acquired and are focusing attention on top-priority unresolved problems.

Activity and organization characterize the report and election meetings and conferences. Attendance at these meetings and conferences has been higher than in past years. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, for instance, more than 98 percent of registered communists attended the meetings. Almost one-third of these spoke and communicated their thoughts about the further improvement of work.

A mandatory criterion when assessing any meeting or conference is its businesslike nature. This is a very important guarantee of genuine success in a party discussion and one which to a great extent determines its practical results. What is meant here? Above all a concrete and exacting analysis of collective efforts from the viewpoint of the party's requirements for enhancing production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and further increasing labor productivity; a sober assessment of what has been achieved with no hint of window-dressing; a self-critical analysis of the party organizations' practice without alluding to mitigating circumstances--all this helps to bring to light shortcomings which hamper work, to reveal additional potential and reservers, and subsequently to utilize these more fully.

The party report and election meetings thus took place in the construction and installation administrations of the Moscow subway construction administration. The quest for ways of reducing the construction time for new subway lines was regarded as of paramount importance at these meetings. On the basis of the discussion of numerous proposals made by communists, a new schedule was drawn up which will make it possible to commission the Gorkovskaya station 3 months earlier than planned, in 1979. The schedule was placed under strict party supervision and is now being consistently implemented.

To a great extent the report determines the businesslike nature of a report and election meeting or conference. The report, it may be said, sets the tone of the discussion. If the report contains a concrete analysis of the actual situation and incisively raises topical questions of the party organization's life, no one then remains indifferent. It is important not to simply state: This has been successful and that has failed. As profound as possible an analysis should be made of why something succeeded, through whose fault something else failed, and of what must be done to improve matters.

But this is not remembered everywhere; instances of a superficial approach to reports are encountered. For example, the (Aktasskaya) mine in Karagandinskaya Oblast has been losing ground. However, the report at the communists' report and election meeting did not touch at all on the true causes preventing the collective from working more successfully. The party Bureau secretary merely enumerated some minor shortcomings, mentioning that omissions are occurring in the leadership of the sections. Understandably, the report did not give rise to any profound discussion. Such a colloquy will hardly leave any noticeable mark on the life of the party organization.

From instances like these we must draw serious conclusions when preparing reports for the imminent rayon and city party conferences. The depth and businesslike nature of the report is determined, in particular, by the involvement of a wide range of committee members in work on that report. All of them, not just the apparatus workers, are required to contribute to interpreting the past period and the forthcoming tasks.

The interests of the matter require a detailed and frank exchange of opinions in debate. The replacement of principled discussion with laudatory individual reports, general phrases, or a simple enumeration of shortcomings accords with this requirement least of all. In order to avoid this, an atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding is essential. However, the editorial office receives letters containing complaints: "I wanted to make known my thoughts about an urgent matter, but I was rebuffed." Any particular problem can be looked at in various ways: Controversy engenders truth. It is important to compare viewpoints and select the most effective of the many methods of solving a problem.

The effectiveness of a party discussion is promoted by the businesslike reaction to communists' critical observations and suggestions and by consistent monitoring of the execution of decisions adopted. Committees which take account of all comments and devise concrete plans for their implementation are acting correctly. But certain pronouncements do not call for a long-term plan: immediate measures are needed. PRAVDA has already written that at the report and election meeting of the Drabovskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnika Association, Cherkasskaya Oblast, the work of the vehicle pool was sharply criticized. In the busy period of the beet harvest, many vehicles there were still laid up. Recommendations were made as to how to rectify matters. However, time went by but the proposals remained unrealized.

The course of the report and election campaign is being constantly analyzed in the party committees. The practice of Moscow Gorkom and of Leningradskiy, Belgorodskiy, Bryanskiy, Vinnitskiy, Oshskiy and a number of other obkoms merits approval; on the basis of a careful study of the first stage of the meetings and conferences, these committees defined measures which will insure the enhancement of the standard of meetings and conferences in the future. It is necessary to be more resolute in overcoming "showiness" and window-dressing and to nip in the bud instances of incorrect reaction to criticism. The party press should approach the preparation of materials concerning reports and elections most carefully and should strive to insure that each of its articles is an example of businesslike efficiency.

The reports and elections have the task of elevating to an even higher level the activeness of communists in production and public life and of exerting a substantial influence on improving the style of party leadership. All this will promote the successful fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

CRIME PREVENTION IN GEORGIA STILL HAS 'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS'

LD051521Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Public Order--A Party Concern"]

[Text] A conference on the state of crime prevention in the republic in the first 10 months of this year has taken place at the Georgian CP Central Committee. Participating in the work of the conference were party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries and leading workers in republic ministries, departments and administrative organs.

K. Ketiladze, Georgian internal affairs minister, read an information report.

It was pointed out at the conference that, compared with previous months, crime in the republic decreased in October. The number of particularly dangerous crimes--first degree murder, assault and battery, larceny, robbery and so forth--decreased. The general situation remains complex, however. One of the main causes is serious shortcomings in the organization of crime prevention. This work is not being carried out in a satisfactory manner in the cities of Kataisi, Zugdidi, Gori and Rustavi, or in Karelskiy, Kvarelskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Telavskiy, Ambrolaurskiy and a number of other rayons.

The fact that some crimes remain unsolved is a cause of concern. Criminal investigation service personnel are slow to assimilate the latest methods of combating criminal offenses.

Delays in restructuring preventive-prophylatic work among young people and adolescents have been allowed in the republic. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Ministry of Education are not conducting this work sufficiently actively.

The conference underlined that combating parasitism is a vital component of all the multifaceted work to prevent crime and lawbreaking. But it does not yet meet modern requirements. Some local party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and administrative organs have failed to take under their control people not engaged in socially useful labor and are not helping them to find work.

Many officials underrate the importance of combating drunkenness as a serious cause of crime.

The attention of the conference participants was focused on the fact that crime prevention in everyday life is still having little effect. The public law and order protection centers were designed to prevent crimes resulting from family troubles and conflicts in everyday life. Methods used in preventive work in this sphere are, however, lacking in variety and are sometimes largely ineffective. The interdepartmental council for coordinating the work of administrative organs was sharply rebuked.

The conference participants emphasized that local party organs are required to play a major role in improving the work style of law enforcement organs in combating crime. Unfortunately they do not always investigate the latter's vital problems thoroughly. are not constantly engaged in the selection and placing of cadres, and do not always have a proper appreciation of their work.

G. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, concluded the conference.

GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM APPOINTS OFFICIALS

LD041451Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] GRUZINFORM--The 13th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 21 November.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The following were appointed Georgian CP Central Committee department chiefs: Comrade G.I. Gvetadze as chief of the Administrative Organs Department; Comrade V.M. Khintba as chief of the Foreign Relations Department; Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili as chief of the Planning and Financial Organs Department; and Comrade Sh.Z. Berianidze as chief of the Trade and Consumer Services Department.

Comrade A.V. Potapov, USSR deputy minister of rural construction, took part in the work of the plenum.

TALLIN GORKOM SECOND SECRETARY RELEASED BY PLENUM

LD041441Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Excerpts] ETA--The results of the reports and elections in the primary party organizations of our republic's capital and the tasks of acting on the communists' critical remarks and suggestions were discussed on 15 November at a Tallin Gorkom plenum. The plenum also examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Yu. Yurnaste from his duties as gorkom second secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. N. Ganyushov was elected second secretary of the Tallin Gorkom.

SHORTCOMINGS IN NON-CHERNOZEM CONSTRUCTION WORK HIT

LD051037Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Non-Chernozem Zone Construction Projects"]

[Excerpts] A zone of highly developed agricultural production, guaranteed grain, vegetable and industrial crop harvests, and industrial stockraising is being created today over the vast territory of 6 autonomous republics and 23 oblasts in the RSFSR. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has called the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone a region of inexhaustible potential. In order to realize this potential and place it at the service of the national economy, a truly vast program to transform the region must be implemented.

A great deal of work has to be done in reclaiming land and increasing its fertility, in creating a basis for production, housing, cultural, and consumer services construction, village reconstruction and roadbuilding. On the whole, however, the majority of Non-Chernozem Zone oblasts have failed to meet their 9-month pledges. The insufficiently rapid transformation of the region was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, and it must be said that construction workers have still not improved the situation appreciably. Among the laggards are construction collectives in Kostromskaya, Tulskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Arkhangelskaya, and several other oblasts.

The main cause of the lag is the insufficient attention paid to creating the production base. This year, for example, the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction is due to commission capacities to produce 636,000 cubic meters of precast ferroconcrete, but in 9 months the construction plan has been only 63 percent fulfilled. The opening of a plant producing glued wooden structures at Velsk in Arkhangelskaya Oblast was scheduled for last year, but the inspection committee's arrival is still a long way off. At a large-panel housebuilding plant in Kolchugin, Vladimirskaya Oblast--a project scheduled for completion this year--the target has been less than 50 percent fulfilled. The All-Union Association of Interkolkhoz Building Organizations is just as slow in building rural construction combines at Vologda and Arkhangelsk and likewise Glavnechernozemvodstroy [presumably Main Administration for Water Resources Construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone], in building an amalgamated construction industry enterprise at Ivanovo. After all, these projects are all scheduled for completion this year.

The sector's trade union obkoms, ministerial and departmental trade union committees and the trusts' building committees must better supervise the creation of a production construction base, since without reliable backup it is not possible to successfully manage such a large work program.

Rural construction projects are not making wide enough use of advanced labor organization methods, particularly the team contract method. Although the Central Committee of the Construction Workers and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union keeps a constant watch on targeted competition among teams and collectives working in accordance with the N. Zlobin method in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the volume of work performed using this method remains small. And it is in rural construction, where as a rule medium-scale installations are built, that team financial autonomy can be introduced with less effort but to greater effect. The same can be said of the initiative of leading Sverdlovskaya Oblast construction workers working with the motto: "The brigade's 5-year target with less personnel." On Non-Chernozem Zone construction projects this initiative is spreading very slowly.

It is difficult to fulfill ever-increasing work volumes using the old, established production organization methods. Trade union organizations and economic leaders must therefore be more persistent and vigorous in their efforts to insure that all new and progressive methods are introduced into rural construction.

A lack of trained cadres is being felt today in Non-Chernozem Zone agriculture and in the construction organizations. The solution of this problem lies in the development of housing, cultural and consumer services construction. At present the overwhelming majority of kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers, and those sections where production complexes are being built, have planned and development projects. But, firstly, they do not always satisfy the demands made of a modern rural population center, and furthermore they are implemented extremely slowly and often in a piecemeal manner. As a result plans to move people out of small villages and farmsteads into settlements with good development prospects are being hampered. In the last 2 years, for instance, construction workers have underproduced 650,000 square meters of living space, and have managed to rehouse only 25,000 families instead of 53,000. Rural construction workers and trade union organizations are faced with the task of unconditionally fulfilling plan targets for housing, cultural and consumer services construction and implementing the most progressive projects elaborated in accordance with all the architectural rules.

New detachments of volunteers are continually arriving at Non-Chernozem Zone construction projects. Just recently the Komsomol sent another 3,000 members there. Ministries, departments, and trade unions must see to it that the youngsters have all the conditions necessary for highly productive labor and proper leisure.

The RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone has a special place in the party's plans to further develop agriculture. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it: "The transformation of this vast region depends primarily on the success with which the construction program is implemented." Rural construction workers and their trade union organizations must be equal to the tasks that the party has set them.

PRAVDA REBUKES DEPUTY RAILWAYS MINISTER FOR DELIVERY LAGS

LD061555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[V. Sevastyanov report: "Penalities Had No Effect"]

[Text] We inform N. Konarev, USSR first deputy minister of railways, that the resolute measures he has taken have had no results. Matters at the Sebryakovskiy plant, Volgogradskaya Oblast, are now even worse than described in the commentary "But the Construction Sites Are Waiting for Cement", published in PRAVDA 10 September. Some 72,000 tons of finished output have piled up on the enterprise's territory. In October the railway workers failed to provide 620 freightcars and in the first 22 days of November they failed to provide 518.

The penalties for negligent execution of duties imposed on S. Nalbandyan, deputy chief of the Volgograd Railroad department traffic section, and A. Sidorkovich, deputy chief of the Volga Railroad, have had no effect. They are disregarding N. Konarev's order that they must provide the collective of the Sebryakovskiy cement plant with cars for the shipment of finished produce. The production of cement at the plant has been halted again because of the lack of empty freightcars. From all this it can be seen that the ministry is being lax in monitoring the execution of orders.

SAMOTLOR WORKERS FULFILL OIL TARGETS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

LD061113Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent S. Vtorushin report: "Siberian Tempo"]

[Text] Tyumen, 28 November--It is a great holiday for the Samotlor oil industry workers: The plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan has been completed ahead of schedule. The country's petroleum refineries have received 424,440,000 tons of "black gold" from the deposit and its associated deposits.

This is the result of the broad scale of the competition for ahead of schedule fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges adopted as well as the active introduction of progressive work methods and useful initiatives.

The Samotlor group of deposits has rapidly become the country's biggest oil extracting region. This year alone the collective of the Nizhnevartovskneftegqz Production Association will provide the national economy with over 168 million tons of liquid fuel and raw material. It has to its credit 1.38 million tons of above-plan oil extracted since the beginning of the year.

The Samotlor workers are oriented toward the further growth of oil extraction and the consolidation of the country's fuel and energy base, the significance of which was especially stressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

NEED TO INTENSIFY USE OF COMPUTERS STRESSED

LD051039 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 November 1978 publishes on page 2 a 700-word letter to PRAVDA from A. Myagi, director of the Estonian Light Industry Ministry computer center in Tallin, under the heading "Computers Must Be Put on 'Piecework.'" Myagi stresses the need to use computers efficiently, noting that their potential is being only partially utilized. He calls for a transfer from single-program to multiprogram operation, which, he says, will make it possible to establish new indicators for computers' productivity based on the quantity of information processed rather than the number of hours the computers are in operation. In turn, Myagi continues, this will make it possible to compare different types of computers and establish prices for the services of computer centers based on the volume of work performed. "This," he states, "will serve as an important economic lever for intensifying the use of computers in financially autonomous computer centers." Indeed, he goes on, it is the lack of norms for establishing such prices and the computer centers' consequent lack of economic interest that is hindering the widespread introduction of multiprogram operation. He concludes:

"Computers are a symbol of the scientific and technical revolution. They must be used in the national economy to the standard of the highest demands of economic science. One way to achieve this is by introducing substantiated prices for the services of computer centers."

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON U.S.-SOVIET EXPERIMENT ON WEIGHTLESSNESS

LD061900Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--The protocol on a joint Soviet-American experiment for on-the-ground modelling of weightlessness phenomena has been approved, a TASS correspondent was told by the noted Soviet scholar Nikolay Gurovskiy. The methods for conducting the experiments, to be carried out under the USSR-USA agreement on cooperation in the exploration and utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes, have been agreed.

There is no doubt, the scientist said, that the future of cosmonautics is largely associated with long-term orbital stations. Yet problems of man's lasting stay in orbit cannot be resolved unless we succeed in overcoming the undesirable effects of weightlessness on the human organism.

Nikolay Gurovskiy recalled that a series of experiments towards modelling weightlessness have been conducted in the USSR. They help to better understand the mechanism of this phenomenon. Similar experiments are carried out in the USA too.

The new modelling experiments are to be conducted simultaneously in both countries under a single program. Soviet representatives will attend the experiments in the USA, and American specialists--in the USSR.

We believe this experiment will allow to work out preventive measures that will help to overcome undesirable effects of weightlessness on man's organism, Gurovskiy said.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD061836Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] A general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened in Moscow today. It is to discuss the problems of raising the role of research organizations for the further development of agriculture. "Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and well-known Soviet scientists are in the presidium of the meeting."

Academician Aleksandrov introduced the meeting and Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, delivered a report entitled "Topical Tasks of USSR Agriculture at the Present Stage." Academician Ovchinnikov, Academy of Sciences vice president, talked about problems being worked on by union academies on rational use of soil resources, methods of remote study of soil condition and corps from space-earth orbit, and development of new forms of fertilizer and pest control agents.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC OCEAN CURRENTS--Moscow, November 28, TASS--For the first time in the history of Arctic exploration, explorers at the Soviet station "North Pole-22" have measured currents of the entire cross section of the ocean--from the surface to a depth of four thousand meters. The scientists thus obtained valuable information on the hydro-dynamics of the polar waters of the Canadian-American region. They found out that currents exist at all ocean levels. It was believed earlier that there can be no movement in cold waters. The materials collected by the scientists enables them to draw conclusions on the nature and structure of streams of water over hundreds of kilometers. During the last six months the North Pole-22 station has covered 360 miles. This is a very great speed for an iceberg. Specialists explain it not only by the drift of ice but also by currents. The area where the polar explorers work, is not yet studied. The iceberg on which the station lies is moving along a circular orbit. The explorers will soon return to the area where the first goup of researchers was landed in September, 1973. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD]